The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—

Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot Garcia, Mdlle Orvil, Mdlle. Sedlatzek, Mdlle. Rita, and Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), Signor Mario, Signor Anjelo Luise, Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni, Signor Chierici, Signor Forsi, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.

Soggeritore—Signor Operti.

The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi. Leader—Mr. Levy.

On This MONDAY, SEPT. 17th, DON GIOVANNI—Don Giovanni, Signor Graziani; Donna Anna, Madame Grisi; Don Ottavio, Signor Mario; Il Commandatore, Signor Fallar; Donna Elvira, Madame Gassier (on this occasion only); Leporello, Signor Ciampi; Masetto, Signor Kinni; Zerlina, Madame Viardot Garcia.

On TUESDAY, SEPT. 18th, NORMA.—Norma, Madame Grisi; Adelgisa, Mdlle Orvil; Clotilde, Madame Chierici; Pollioi Signor Angelo Luise; Oroveso, Signor Ciampi; Flavio, Signor Chierici.

On WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19th, RIGOLETTO.—Gilda, Madame Gassier; Madeleina, Madame Viardot Garcia; Giovanni, Madame Chierici; Duca, Signor Mario; Rigoletto, Signor Graziani; Sparafucile, Signor Ciampi; Manello, Signor Kinni; Borsa, Signor Chierici.

On THURSDAY, SEPT. 20th, MARTA.—Lionello, Signor Mario; Plunketto, Signor Graziani, Tristano, Signor Ciampi; Sceriffo, Signor Kinni; Lady Enrichetta, Madame Grisi; Nancy, Madame Viardot Garcia.

On FRIDAY, SEPT. 21st (First time in Dublin) GLUCK'S OPERA of ORPHEO & EURIDICE. After which a Comic Scena—DON BUCEFALO—by Signor Ciampi. To conclude with the Last Act of LA SONNAMBULA. Amina, Madame Gassier.

On SATURDAY, SEPT. 22nd, IL TROVATORE.

SECOND GRAND MORNING CONCERT will be held in the ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS, On SATURDAY, SEPT. 22nd, at Two o'clock. In which Madame Grisi and Signor Mario, Madame Gassier, Signor Graziani, Signor Ciampi and the other Eminent Artistes, will appear.

Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.

The Box-office is now open.
Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock.
Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 8s; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s.
The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK, (as the Company open in Birmingham, on Monday, the 24th of September), Of the Celebrated and Original BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, AND MISS JULIA GOULD, FROM 585, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
On THIS MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 17th, 1860, ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
The First Part of the Entertainment will be finished be BUCKLEY'S BRASS BAND.
To conclude with Buckley's Travestie on IL TROVATORE.
Doors open at Half-past Seven, Entertainment to commence at Eight o'clock.
Reserved Seats, 3s; Balcony, 2s; Promenade, 1s.
Tickets and places for Reserved Seats and Balcony may be secured in advance at Wiseheart and Son's, 42, Lower Sackville-street.
Children in Arms not admitted.

ROTUNDO GARDENS.—GRAND COMPETITION OF ATHLETIC GAMES.
THIS DAY, Monday, 17th September, under the immediate distinguished patronage of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT, who has signified his intention to be present, being the last meeting of the season, under the management of the Champion Competition Committee—J. J. D. LaTouche, Esq.; R. C. Christian, Esq.; Capt. Bland, 76th Regiment; Captain Hearn, 76th Regiment; R. R. Murray, Esq.; T. R. Brunskil, Esq.—on which occasion, by the kind permission of Colonel Smythe and Colonel Mylius, the Bands of the 76th Regiment and the Royal Hibernian School will attend.
Programme of Competition. First Race to start at 3 o'clock.
3—100 yards, lads under 12.
3—10—220 yards, lads under 16.
3—20—440 yards, lads under 12.
3—30—440 yards, Hurdle Race—Lads under 16.
3—40—Long Leap.
3—55—Hop, Step, and Jump.
4—5—100 yards, men—For a Silver Cup.
4—15—600 yards, men.
4—25—200 yards, Hurdle Race—Men.
4—35—1,000 yards, lads under 16.
4—45—1,200 yards, men.
4—55—150 yards, Royal Hibernian School Boys.
5—5—Half-mile—lads from 12 to 16.
5—15—Great Five Mile Race for a Challenge Belt, a Silver Cup, and Two Silver Medals.
6—0—Putting Weight from Shoulder.
6—10—Putting Weight by the King.
6—20—Vaulting.
6—30—800 yards Hurdle Race—men.
6—40—One Mile—men, for a Silver Cup.
7—20—600 yards Scratch Race.
GROUNDS ILLUMINATED.
Judges—Captain Hearn, 76th Regiment; R. C. Christian, Esq.; Captain Bland, 76th Regiment.
To conclude at Eight o'clock with a Splendid Display of Fireworks
Conductor of the Games—Mr. John Levett.
by Mr. John Lawrence, of Grafton-street.
Admission—Promenade and seats, 1s. 6d. Upper ground, 1s. After Six o'clock—Promenade, 1s., Upper ground, 6d. After Seven o'clock, 6d. to all parts of the Gardens. Children half price.

MARINO CRESCENT, CLONTARF.
By the kind permission of Colonel WARDLAW, the Band of the 1st Royal Dragoons will perform in the Crescent Lawn, on Friday Evening next, the 21st instant, commencing at Four o'clock, and under the management of the Committee of the Crescent Club.
A number of Foot Races will take place (see Programme). Entries close on the 19th inst., and must be made in person, or by letter to J. Wilson, Esq., Secretary, or C. W. Caruthers, Esq., Treasurer, Marino Crescent; to conclude with a Grand Display of Fire Works, supplied by Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE, 39, Grafton-street.
Admission—To non-subscribers, One shilling; after Six o'clock, Sixpence; Children, Sixpence.
J. J. WILSON, Hon. Sec.
(By order)

UNION PRAYER MEETING, THIS EVENING (MONDAY), at Eight o'clock, IN THE METROPOLITAN HALL.
Come!

PRAYER MEETING—DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
Rev. J. BLACK will preside.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on To-morrow, TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND. QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY. SESSION 1860-1.
PRACTICAL COURSE FOR COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL PURSUITS.
In order to extend the advantages of higher education to youths intended for Commercial and General pursuits, the Senate has resolved to institute special courses of instruction, and to grant Diplomas, conferring the title of Licentiate in Arts.
The Course for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts extends over two Sessions.
Licentiates in Arts who may desire to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Arts may enter directly on the Second Session in the Course for this degree.
The Council of the Queen's College, Galway, has instituted the following course for the Matriculation Examination:—
MATHEMATICS.
Arithmetic—Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Rule of Three, Simple Interest, and the Extraction of the Square Root.
Algebra—Including Fractions, Proportion, and the Solution of Simple Equations.
Geometry—Euclid, Books I., II.
GEOGRAPHY AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
Geography—Ancient and Modern, Outlines of.
Grammar—English Grammar and Composition.
The Council will confer Three Exhibitions—two of the value of £12, and one of the value of £10—on the best answerers at the Matriculation Examination, should their answering be found to deserve such a reward.
Candidates for Exhibition shall be allowed to offer, in addition to the subjects of the ordinary Matriculation Examination, one or two, but not more, of the following subjects:—
Latin, French, German, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Natural History; these subjects to be of equal value with the ordinary subjects, and with each other.
No student who has held a scholarship or Exhibition in any of the existing Faculties or Schools shall be admitted a Candidate for these Exhibitions.
Further information may be obtained on application to the Registrar.
(By order of the President)
WM. LUPTON, M.A., Registrar.
Queen's College, Galway, 1st Sept., 1860.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say £40) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.
Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the TREASURER, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.
G. S. SMITH, D.D., Brookboro'. A. M. POLLOCK, A.M., Dublin.
C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Dublin. J. J. MACSORLEY, A. M., Dublin.
C. M. FLEURY, D.D., Dublin. JOHN RAINSFORD, Esq. 26, Upper
H. VERSCHOYLE, A.M., Dublin. Baggot-street.
The following contributions have been already received:—
Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., Liverpool, £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.; Rev. C. B. Stevenson, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev. J. Alexander, Callan, £1; each, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Brooke, Dr. Tweedy £1 each, and Rev. John Grogan, 10s per the Rev Dr. Stanford; Robert Rainsford, Esq., 10s; Miss Booker, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 2s 6d; A Friend, per Thomas H. M'Dermott 5s; Captain Caulfield, per ditto, 10s.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. HALF-YEARLY MEETING.
The Shareholders in the above Company are respectfully requested to meet me, at 46, Upper Sackville-street, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock a.m., to consult on matters affecting the interests of this Company, preparatory to the half-yearly meeting to be held at 1 (one) o'clock same day.
DAVID M'BIRNEY, 17, Aston's-quay.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MOATE OCTOBER FAIR.
On TUESDAY, 2nd OCTOBER, a special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at five o'clock morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown,	5.12 a.m.		Enfield,	6.18 a.m.	
Clonsilla,	5.18	"	Moyvalley,	6.26	"
Lucan,	5.28	"	Hill of Down,	6.38	"
Leixlip,	5.37	"	Killucan,	7.0	"
Maynooth,	5.44	"	Mullingar,	7.20	"
Kilcock,	5.54	"	Castletown,	7.36	"
Ferns Lock,	6.3	"	Streamstown,	7.46	"

And will arrive at Moate about Eight o'clock Morning.
Third Class Passengers will be booked by the Down Train leaving Moate at 1-42 p.m., and the Up Train leaving at 2-50 afternoon, for all Stations at which these Trains call, as per Company's Time Tables.
N.B.—Special trains for the conveyance of cattle will be in readiness.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 10th Sept. 1860.

SERVICES HELD IN THE RATHMINES OLD SCHOOLHOUSE. OPEN TO ALL DENOMINATIONS.
LECTURE EVERY FRIDAY EVENING, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
ALSO, EVERY TUESDAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK (No Collections), By different Evangelical Ministers.
The Rev. JOHN BALL will Lecture TO-MORROW. An Open Prayer Meeting is held every Wednesday Morning, at 7 o'clock, at which the Rev. W. F. Stevenson, C. J. Ramsay, and others assist. Sunday School open at 10 o'clock, to teachers and children of different bodies. A Catechetical Service for young people every Lord's Day, at 4½ o'clock.
W. COOPER.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the debate in the CORRIG-AVENUE MEETING, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Chairman—Mr. M. TRACY.
Subject:—Is every dead Host the living Body of Christ?—A question for Rev. Mr. O'Connor, and all the priests and people of Kingstown, Blackrock, Dalkey, Killiney, and Ballybrack.
"Why dost thou prepare thy stomach and thy teeth? Believe, and thou hast eaten."—Aug., Tract 25.
Why do you contradict the teaching of the Lord Jesus—"For the poor you have always with you; but me you have not always?"—Matt. xxvi. 11, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
1. The whole of the same body cannot be several miles from itself at the same time.
The body that is in Mr. O'Connor's host in Blackrock is several miles from the body that is in Dr. Cullen's host in Dublin, at the same time.
How, then, can the body that is in Mr. O'Connor's host in Blackrock be the same body that is in Dr. Cullen's host in Dublin at the same time?
2. The whole of the same body cannot depart from itself.
The host which Mr. O'Connor takes away in his pyx and pocket departs from the host which he leaves on the altar.
How, then, can the body which he takes away in his pyx be the same body that remains on the altar at the same time?
3. The same body cannot be larger and smaller than itself at the same time.
The body of the Lord Jesus in heaven is as large as a man's body. The body in the host is as small as a wafer at the same time. How, then, can the body in the host be the body of the Lord Jesus that is in Heaven?
Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend.

SPECIAL APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.
The object of this Society is to preserve the Protestantism of the destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. The offspring of these un happy unions have, until within the last few years, been abandoned almost entirely to Romanism, from want of an asylum for these children among our Protestant Institutions. This state of things, it is felt, should not be permitted to continue, and the object of this Appeal is to draw the increased attention of Protestants to the claims of this Society, which now maintains 163 of these poor orphans.
Last month fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding this matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while their funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented. On the one hand, receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year, and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue some at least of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed, and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved to admit seven of the most urgent of the applications, and make an earnest appeal to the Protestant public to enable them not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant Orphan of a Mixed Marriage seeking a shelter in the Society.
A gentleman in Staffordshire has written to say that he will give £5 towards enabling the Committee to receive the seven rejected orphans, if nineteen other individuals will give a like sum each before the 31st instant. To meet this proposition several contributions have been received, as may be seen in the annexed list. It is hoped that other benevolent friends may be found to complete the required amount.
Two other offers have been made for the benefit of the Society, and of which the Committee are most anxious to be enabled to avail themselves. "Trinity College, June 21st, 1860.
"GENTLEMEN,—With a view to aid in the collection now being made for the purpose of providing a training establishment for the Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the Protestant Orphan Society in Percy-place, I am authorised by a benevolent friend, under whose notice I brought the matter, to offer the sum of £50 towards this very important object, provided five other parties will either give or collect a like sum of £50 each before the end of the next three months. I am, gentlemen, yours, faithfully,
"T. O'MAHONY, Clk.
"To the Honorary Secretaries of the Protestant Orphan Refuge."
The following is an extract from a communication received from a friend of the Society who has been authorised to make the proposition:—
"A lady offers to give £100, provided within a year £900 more be raised to form a trust fund for the provision of any number of orphans exceeding 140 which the Society may maintain; same not to be applied unless the number shall continue to exceed 140."
The proposed plan for raising the required five sums of £50 each is, if five individuals cannot be found to undertake it, that a sufficient number of smaller collections be united to form the required amounts, and by a like process to realise the proposed "reserve fund" for which the £100 are offered. In this way the efforts of all parties disposed to help in this good work can be made available.
Special Collecting Cards for this purpose can be obtained at the Office of the Society in Mr. Curry's, 9, Upper Sackville-street.
The smallest contribution will be thankfully acknowledged by the Committee. 21st July, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk., J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Honorary Secs.

Contributions already received:—

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Lady Griffith,	5	0	0	Mrs. B——	1	0	0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq.	5	0	0	A Friend, J J L.,	1	0	0
A Protestant	5	0	0	James F. Wright, Esq.,	1	0	0
Henry Airke White, Esq.,	5	0	0	Mrs. J. K. Courtney, per Rev. T. Long,	1	0	0
Miss Singleton,	0	5	0	Dr. M'Clintock,	1	0	0
Mrs. George Rotherham,	5	0	0	Mrs. Major Greene,	1	0	0
John La Touche, Esq.,	5	0	0	An Opponent of Mixed Marriages,	1	0	0
George Casey, Esq.,	5	0	0	Lady Crofton,	0	10	0
Major-General Porter,	5	0	0	A Friend,	0	10	0
The Baron De Robeck, C. C.,	5	0	0	A few Friends at the Meeting	0	10	0
A Gentleman	2	0	0	Stamps (Belfast),	0	10	0
General Hall,	2	0	0	G F H, per Rev A M Pollock	0	10	0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	2	0	0	Mrs H K Courtney	0	10	0
A Friend to the Orphan,	2	0	0	Captain A F Graves,	0	10	0
C. Gaussen, Esq.,	2	0	0	Postage Stamps (Cork)	0	10	0
Espine Batty, Esq.,	2	0	0	Anonymous, Bangor	0	10	0
A Friend, per Mrs. West,	2	0	0	A K	0	10	0
K——	2	0	0	A friend,	0	10	0
A. B.,	2	0	0	A H,	0	10	0
H. C.,	2	0	0	J. R. Cooke, Esq.,	0	10	0
Rev. St. George French,	2	0	0	John Murphy, Esq.,	10	0	0
R. Denny Urlin, Esq.,	1	5	0	—— King, Esq., per Rev. James Hewitt,	0	10	0
Rev. B. H. Johnson,	1	0	0	William Shaw, per do.,	0	10	0
— Alexander, Esq.,	1	0	0	William Dwyer Ferguson, Esq.,	0	10	0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	1	0	0				
Mrs. West,	1	0	0	Charles Shields, Esq., per Rev. J. S. Ball,	0	10	0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.,	1	0	0				
Charles Wogan, Esq.,	1	0	0	William Sandys, Esq.,	0	10	0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan	1	0	0	W. Jackson, Esq., per Rev. Mr. Archer,	0	10	0
R. Manders, Esq.	1	0	0				
Miss Aylmer,	1	0	0	Lord Viscount Gough	0	10	0
John C. Keck, Esq.,	1	0	0	Thomas Tickell Esq	0	10	0
A Protestant,	1	0	0	— Humphreys, Esq	0	10	0
Miss Hardy	1	0	0	Mrs Stuart	0	10	0
S H Stevenson, Esq	1	0	0	A Gentleman in Staffordshire	5	0	0
Mrs Wright	2	0	0				
Messrs Joy	2	2	0	W O'Brien, Esq	0	10	0
Orpheline, per Rev. W P Walshe	1	0	0	R Cusack, Esq	5	0	0
S H Bolton, Esq	2	0	0	Rev C Hackett	1	0	0
J Smyly, Esq	5	0	0	A Friend, per Rev Thomas Jordan	5	0	0
W K Clay, Esq	0	10	0				
The Misses Rouse, per Rev W Stevenson	5	0	0	Miss Rutledge	3	0	0
				Mrs Stuart	0	3	6
Dobbyn, Esq	1	0	0	Rev Wm Marrable	0	5	0
Rev J B Wallace	0	10	0	Burton Brabazon, Esq.,	1	0	0
B Brabazon, Esq	1	0	0	N. Barton, Esq., per Rev. James Andrew	5	5	0
S H Jephson, Esq	1	0	0				
Anonymous, per D. Crofton, Esq.	1	0	0	Mrs Newman	1	0	0
J and S (Tullamore)	5	0	0	R P Bayley, Esq, J P	5	0	0
Miss Thompson	5	0	0	Mrs Spellar	5	0	0
M G,	1	0	0	Mrs B Hearn (collection)	1	17	6
G Braithwaite, Esq	0	5	0				

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT, BALL'S BRIDGE.
OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.
Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St. Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.
Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene, Mrs
Trustees—Hon G HADCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, M.D.
Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Mrs Ormsby, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.
J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P } Hon. ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P } Secs. Rev W G CARROLL, 39, Upper Baggot-street,
The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.
The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.
The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.
There are Thirty-eight inmates in the house.
Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

Education.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN, RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.
H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
The Playground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Nos. 4 and 5, ORMOND-TERRACE, RATHMINES, Rev. ROGER NORTH, A.M., Senior Moderator, Gold Medallist, and Fellowship Prizeman, T.C.D., Principal.
This School is only five years open, and Forty-three Collegiate distinctions have been obtained by former Pupils, including the First Science Sizarship (1860); a Classical Sizarship (1860); the First Classical Scholarship (Senior Freshman year) (1859); the First Classical Sizarship (1858); two First Entrance Prizes (1858), &c.

EDUCATION, at a highly-respectable Boarding School for Young Gentlemen, within seven miles of London, established upwards of twenty years. Terms, including books, stationery, &c., 30 guineas per annum. The system of education is emulative, and such as to lead the pupil to take an interest in learning its utility being recommended by kind, though firm treatment. The constant fear of correction, which is the principal cause of so many youths disappointing the expectations of their parents, is thereby avoided. The domestic arrangements are superintended by the preceptor's wife, and every solicitude is manifested to combine scholastic advantages with the comforts of home. The situation is healthy, and the sleeping apartments, schoolrooms, playrooms, &c., large and well ventilated. The cricket-field, pleasure gardens, and play grounds are extensive, and arranged with suitable apparatus for gymnastic, manual, and drilling exercises, bathing, &c. For prospectuses, address "Alpha," 29 Mount-street, Westminster-road.

EDUCATION.—The Wife of a Beneficed Clergyman, residing in a beautiful and healthy locality in the South of Ireland, is desirous of receiving into her family to educate with her own children, two or three young ladies, boys not objected to, from ten to seventeen years of age; they would be carefully and thoroughly instructed in English in all its branches, and also in French and music, the pianoforte and guitar, if required, the moral and religious education should be considered of paramount importance, and they should enjoy all the comforts of a happy home. Unexceptionable references given and required.—Please to address "M. F.," 47, Henry-street, Dublin.

TO UNIVERSITY AND MILITARY STUDENTS.
Gentlemen preparing for the coming October Examinations will find very favourable opportunities of making up their business efficiently, and in a short time, with Mr. J. B. RYAN, A.B., 2, College-street.
N.B.—Boarders accommodated, who will enjoy especial advantages of improvement.
Reference—The Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND, F.T.C.D., 33, Trinity College.

IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETSHIPS.
On the 7th instant and following days, four Officers' sons competing for One Vacancy,
C. E. A. CAMERON, Esq., Son of R. B. Cameron, Esq., late Co. Inspector, Rusky, Roscommon,
obtained FIRST PLACE and the CADETSHIP, Scoring 865.
On the 19th June and three following days, TEN candidates having been called up to compete for TWO Cadetships,
PHILIP ROBINSON, Esq., Ballynavin Castle, Borrisokane, obtained the FIRST PLACE and FIRST CADETSHIP, and
EDWARD O'REILLY, Esq., Kilkenny, obtained the SECOND PLACE and the SECOND CADETSHIP.
Seventeen Cadetships have been obtained by Mr. STAPLETON'S pupil.
Boarding and Day Pupils by Year, Quarter, or Month.
Prospectuses free by Post.
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FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.
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Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., and late Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
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French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, Jena University.
Writing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.
Pupils are prepared for the University, the Military Colleges, the Civil Service, &c.
The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.
Business was resumed on the 6th of August.

HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.—
DIRECT COMMISSIONS.—Mr. Stapleton's ARMY PROSPECTUS contains full and accurate information; references to above forty pupils who have passed on "First Trial" from him, several of them after failure from other Establishments. At the late examinations Mr. WILLIAM GUINNESS, Deepwell, Blackrock, passed on one month's Private Instruction by Mr. STAPLETON.
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.—The highest place (Fourth) of all Candidates from Ireland was obtained by Mr. BLEASBY, a Pupil proposed by Mr. Stapleton, at the last December Examination.
INDIAN ARMY.—Separate Prospectus gives the curriculum of subjects appointed by Council for India, and references to Pupils who have passed direct from Mr Stapleton.
Gentlemen desirous of being expeditiously prepared, or of distinguishing themselves, can have Private Instruction from Mr. Stapleton, or from one of his staff of assistants.
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The Rev. JAMES RICE, A.M., ex-Scholar, Senior Moderator, and Gold Medallist, in Classics; Berkeley Gold Medallist in Greek; Fellowship Prizeman, Prizeman in Hebrew, English Literature, Political Economy, Vice-Chancellor's Prizeman in Latin Verse and English Prose, &c., &c.
PRINCIPAL AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.
Mr. RICE has arranged to succeed the Reverend W. J. DUNDAS, in the management of this long-established school, and hopes by unremitting exertion to merit the confidence of parents. Mr. RICE has had long experience in teaching, having been head master at this school, under the late Rev. D. FLYNN, and having since been continuously engaged in preparing pupils who have obtained the highest collegiate distinctions.
Mr. RICE will be assisted by the Rev. HUGH HAMILTON, ex-Scholar, and the best masters he can procure in every department, and while exercising a careful supervision over all the classes, purposes taking his head class under his own more immediate charge.
The pupils of this school will have the privilege of competing for the exhibitions established in T.C.D., by the English and Irish Church and University Insurance Society, value £30 per annum for three years, one of which is at present held by a nominee of Mr. RICE.
Mr. RICE purposes forming private classes out of school hours, for gentlemen reading for Sizarship, Scholarship, or Classical Honors, or they may join the head class, on terms which will be made known on application.
The accommodation for boarders cannot be surpassed, and there is a large field of several acres as a play-ground for the pupils.
Mr. RICE will enter (D.V.) on his duties on the 1st October. Prospectuses, stating terms, &c., are now ready, and may be had on application to Mr. RICE, 87, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN, where applications for the admission of pupils will be received.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND. COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.
SALE IN DUBLIN, ON THURSDAY, THE 8th NOV., 1860.
In the matter of the Estate of Maria Jordan, Frances Maria Browne, James Peter Browne, and Garret Bighe, Owners; Ex parte The said Frances Maria Browne, and James Peter Browne, Petitioners.
TO BE SOLD, before the Hon. Judge DOBBS, on THURSDAY, 8th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Inns-quay, Dublin, by AUCTION, the following lands and premises, situate in the Barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon, held under lease for 999 years from 1st May, 1792, in two lots.
Lot 1—Both villages of Clooncalgaby, now known as Clooncalgybeg and Clooncalgymore, containing 513a. 0r. 11p., statute measure, and producing the nett yearly rent of £50 2s 2d.
Lot 2—Miltrane, otherwise Balligiass, now called Meeltraun O'Flyn, containing 111a. 2r. 24p., statute measure, and producing the nett yearly rent of £31 15s 5d.
Dated this 14th day of July, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
BROWNE and O'BRIEN, Solicitors, 16, Richmond-place North, Dublin.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
This property, which consists of two detached denominations, each lying within a ring fence, well watered, and situate in a most fertile inland district, is occupied by a peaceable and industrious tenantry, and has the advantage of good public roads running through it.
Lot 1 will be sold subject to the rent reserved by the lease, being £46 3s 1d sterling, present currency, and will be bound to indemnify lot 2 therefrom.
The lands of Clooncalgybeg and Clooncalgymore are most advantageously situate in a most improving locality, are within one mile of Ballinlough, three miles of Williamstown, six miles of Castlerea, six of Ballyhaunis, and nine of Dunmore, all convenient post and market towns. The public road from Ballinlough to Ballymoe runs through these lands.
The lands of Meeltraum O'Flyn are also most advantageously situated in the centre of three most excellent post and market towns, being within five miles of Dunmore, five from Ballinlough, five from Ballyhaunis. The public road from Claremorris to Ballymoe runs through these lands.
The tenants in both lots hold under agreement from year to year, and on the expiration of the tenancies a considerable increase may be expected in the rental.
These lands can be very considerably improved by drainage, for which there is every facility.
For rentals and particulars, apply to
Messrs. BROWNE and O'BRIEN, Solicitors, having the carriage of Sale, 16, Richmond-place North, Dublin;
WILLIAM WALLACE, Esq., Solicitor, Athlone; or at the Landed Estates Court, Dublin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND. COUNTY OF MAYO.
In the matter of the Estate of Peter Bourke, Owner; Thomas Gallogly, Petitioner.
THE Honourable Judge Dobbs, one of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, Ireland, will, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at the hour of 12 o'clock Noon, at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Dublin, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION part of the Lands of BALLINEW, situate in the barony of Carra and County of Mayo, held for lives of whom two are in being; and two Houses and Premises in Market-street, in the town of Castlebar, and said county of Mayo, held for lives renewable for ever.

No. of Lot.	Quantity of Land, Statute measure.	Head Rent.	Nett Annual Rental.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	{Two Houses and premises}	10 7 8½	59 12 3½
2	Ballinew (part of)	18 9 2½	46 10 9½

Dated this 20th day of July, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
LOT 1.
This lot consists of Two Houses in Market-street, in the town of Castlebar, at the rear of which are large Stores, suited for mercantile purposes.
LOT 2.
The lands comprised in this lot are situate close to the town of Castlebar, and are bounded upon one side by the Castlebar River. There is a good residence upon the lands, with a demesne, and suitable gardens and out-offices.
Proposals for the purchase of either of the lots will be received by the Solicitors having carriage of the Sale up to the 2nd day of November next, and submitted to the Honourable Judge Dobbs for approval.
For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Office of Court, Dublin; or, to
Messrs. HENRY BOOKE & SON, Solicitors having carriage of Sale, No. 23, Upper Pembroke-street, Dublin; or,
Messrs. HODGES & SMITH, Agents for the Ordnance, 104 Grafton-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.—To be Let, from the 29th day of September instant, for such term as may be agreed on, the House and part of the Demesne Lands of Rochestown, containing 27 Plantation Acres or thereabouts, with the Garden and Out-offices, situate within 3 miles of the town of Cahir, and 6 of Clonmel, both stations on the Waterford and Limerick Line of Railway.
The House will be Let furnished, and contains 12 Bedrooms, Drawingroom, and Study, with excellent Basement and Servants' apartments, Wine and Coal Cellars. It is admirably situated as to scenery, and in a good hunting country.
The Garden contains about two Irish Acres, is well walled in and stocked with fruit trees of the best description. The land is all in pasture of prime quality, tastefully planted with ornamental timber, and bounded on one side by the river Suir, in which there is good salmon and troutfishing.
Apply to THOMAS H. BARTON, Esq., No. 7, De Vesci-terrace, Kingstown; or to SAMUEL JELLICO, Land Agent, Cahir.
September, 1860.

YOUGHAL, COUNTY OF CORK.
VALUABLE ESTATE FOR SALE IN IRELAND.
TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, in One Lot, the Fee-Simple Property of his Grace the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, in and adjacent to the Town of Youghal, where, in addition to the Harbour, there is a great extent of the finest bathing Strand in the South of Ireland, having the advantage of a direct line of Railway therefrom to the City of Cork, with a branch line in progress and nearly completed to the Harbour of Queenstown.
This Estate consists of well-secured ground and other rents, arising from valuable town parks, farms, and building lots, held on different tenures, the present rental and value of which is over, £3,630, clear of tithe rent-charge; but by a recent valuation the estate is estimated to be worth, if out of lease and now to be let, £5,361, exclusive of sundry fee-farm rents, amounting to £249 per annum. The estate is discharged from quit and crown rents, which have been purchased by the present owner.
Proposals for the purchase of the entire estate will be received by F. E. CURRY, Esq., Lismore Castle, Dismore; and by Messrs. CURREY and HOLLAND, 9, Old Burlington-street, London, W.
Rentals, maps, and conditions of sale, can be seen at either of the above-named places; also at the offices of B. ORPIN, Esq., 25, Lower Mount-street; and J. J. BYRNE, Esq., 16, Lower Mount-street, Dublin.
September, 1860.

COUNTY WESTMEATH.
ELIGIBLE RESIDENCE, AND 135 IRISH PLANTATION ACRES of LAND.
TO BE LET from 1st November next, for such term as may be agreed on, the House and Lands of NEW ARCHERSTOWN, situated in a fine sporting county, and most salubrious situation, about 30 miles from Dublin; 2 miles from Delvin, and 4 miles from Clonmellon—good Market towns; and about 8 miles from a Railway Station. The Lands consist of good arable and pasture ground; there is a Lime Kiln partly built, and plenty of limestone on the Land. The offices are excellent; the House commodious; has been recently papered and painted, and is fit for the immediate reception of a Gentleman.
Proposals to be addressed to ROBERT SMYTH, Esq., DRUMCREE HOUSE, Drumcree; or to Mr. M'CAY, 30, WESTLAND-ROW, Dublin.

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FURNISHED LODGINGS—SUBURBS.
TO BE LET, Two Drawing-rooms and Two Bed-rooms nicely Furnished, with attendance, at 15, MOUNTAIN-VIEW-TERRACE, HAROLD'S-CROSS, nearly opposite Leinster-road.

Auctions.

MR. SAYERS' REPOSITORY, BALLINASLOE.
MESSRS. GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER have received instructions from ALAN POLLOK, Esq., Lismany, to SELL BY AUCTION, without Reserve, at the above Repository, on the 5th of OCTOBER, 1860, at Two o'clock p.m., being the Second Day of the Fair, forty valuable hunters, harness, and road horses, untrained colts and brood mares, which will be on view at the Repository the day previous and up to the hour of sale. Printed pedigrees may be had from the Undersigned.
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Amongst the stock will be found New and Second-hand
Broughams, Clarences, Pilentums, Britzkas, Mail Phaetons, Phaetons, Open and Close Cars, Dog Carts, Pony Carriages, &c. &c., &c.

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A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
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Sherries at 27s, 31s, 33s, 36s, 39s, 43s; late 3s per doz. each extra.
Ports from wood, 30s, 32s, 34s, above two years in bottle as before.
Very fine Epernay Champagne, now 40s, late 45s, worth 60s.
The celebrated sparkling Royal Fleur de Sillery, now 54s, late 60s.
Moet's, Mumm's, Perrier Jouet's, or any others (certified first qualities), now 60s, late 66s. Pints of either in proportion.
Dinner Clarets: Vin Ordinaire, good drinking, 18s; St. Emillion, or Haut Brion, now 27s, late 32; fine ditto, St. Julien, now 31s, late 36s; and La Rose St. Julien, now 36s, late 42s.
Fine La Rose of 1850 vintage, now 42s, late 48s.
First growth Clarets; the famed Chateau Brane Cantenac Margaux of 1851, now 44s; ditto of 1848, late 54s, now 50s; ditto, Chateau Rausan Margaux, 1848, late 84s, now 80s; ditto, fine vintages of Latour, 84s; Laffitte, 88s; and 1848 Margaux, 84s, worth 100s.
The Burgundies are selected by the manager at each place of growth, viz.:—Sparkling white, 47s, worth 72s, very fine; Vins de Paya, pale or pink, 36s; Volney and light Beaune, 36s; fine growths, from 84s to 60s; first growths, Clos-Vogeot, Chambertin, St. Georges, and others, from 80s to 11s.
For detailed price lists, apply to T. W STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, Sillingsal-street, London.

MRS. C. MATHERS, has received THIS DAY several Cases of AUTUMN BONNETS, from 8s 6d to 40s. 9, LEINSTER-STREET, (Merrion-square.)

17th September.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO., No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish. They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases. They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches. We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH and CO., 33, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

ROYAL FINGAL PIN (REGISTERED). ROYAL FINGAL EAR-RINGS (REGISTERED). The above Ornaments, exact copies of an Antique lately found, in a ruin near Swords, are pronounced to be a most beautiful Specimen of Ancient Art, and are dedicated with permission to Lord and Lady Talbot De Malahide, and patronised by several other noblemen, military, &c. To be seen with the original, at the sole Proprietor's, THOMAS BRUNKER, Goldsmith, No. 111, GRAFTON STREET, Opposite the Provost's.
☞ Wanted to purchase, for Cash, Diamonds, Plate, &c., at highest price.

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage. Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb. Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London." Sold by P. BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row; and Wholesale and Retail by W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row, Dublin.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street.) Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine. Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday. Sundays, from 9 to 11. Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock. Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

There has been this week a complete lull in the demand for money, and a continuation of the indisposition towards speculation. For some weeks past this absence of business has been to us a subject for comment, and it is therefore unnecessary to pursue it further. It still, however, continues its effect in keeping money unemployed, and making it in consequence less valuable, by reason of its greater abundance. The diminished demand for money is this week best shown forth in the last Bank return—indeed every item is good, and it would therefore seem that it is only now the full effect is experienced of the condition of the market during the past few weeks. We thus find that the "circulation" has decreased £706,551, while there has been a proportionate increase in the "reserve" of £689,160; the bullion also showing an increase of £63,155. The Public and the Private Deposits have both increased, and the falling off in the discount requirements is best shown by the decrease of £289,177 in the other securities. Every change, therefore, has been for the better. The discount houses also have lowered their rate for money at call, and in the Stock Exchange money is offered abundantly at low rates.

Yet, notwithstanding all this ease, and the facility for getting money on Government Securities at even cheaper rates than the Stocks pay, we have a stagnation of business, and an absence of speculation. Trade, though rather dull, is healthy, and the weather has been more favourable for the crops, but affairs in Italy, and the uncertainty of any prolonged ease, keep up a distrust which it is impossible to remove, and which exists to a greater extent that people generally will allow, because the almost daily change in the Italian tableau has little or no effect on Funds. The general effect, however, exists, and prevents any upward movement which circumstances would otherwise warrant.

The imports of gold during the week, have amounted to rather over £400,000 and have been principally from New York—while the exports have been very small. In addition to the late large arrivals about one million sterling is now on its way from Australia. One third of this sum is now being due.

Funds have been, as stated, in very dull demand. In the Dublin market there has also been a slack inquiry for shares, and the market generally was very quiet and free from any excitement, except, probably, in Wicklow Copper shares which have been rapidly advancing, the directors proposing to pay a dividend of £2 12s 6d per share, or at the rate of £105 per cent. In other Shares the greatest charge has been in City of Dublin steam which have fallen fully 30s during the week.

To-day the English Funds recovered from yesterday's fractional depression, the withdrawal of the French Minister from Turin being now generally regarded as a precautionary move on the part of the Emperor, and not as an indication of his opposition to Victor Emmanuel's active interference in the Roman States. Our Local Securities, also, recovered one-eighth per cent. throughout. The Transfer Books for New 3 per Cents. and 3 per cent. Reduced closed this evening, and remain closed until the 13th October.

The only negociation marked in the Joint Stock Banking Securities was that in Royals, which again gave way slightly. Hibernians and Nationals were on sale at the previous quotations.

There were not any dealings in Steampacket Shares, which were generally heavy in tone, being offered at or under last rates.

In Mines, the dealings were in Connorrees, which slightly declined, and in Wicklow Copper Shares, which again made an advance of 20s. Mining Companys of Ireland were in request at a fractional reduction.

£938 was offered for Alliance Gas without eliciting any offer to sell, and the nominal quotations in Patriotic Assurance Shares were £6 to £6¼.

There was very little business doing in Railway Securities. Cork and Passage realised last rate and Irish South Easterns declined one eighth. Midlands improved one-eighth per Share and continued in demand. Great Southern Stock was not negociated, but the last rate was offering for account delivery, an advance of one-quarter being demanded. Nominal quotations were as follows:—Cork and Bandon, £13¾ to £14; Cork and Youghal £4¾ to £5; Dublin and Drogheda, £75 to £75½. Dublin and Wexfords, £5½ to £5¼ ½; Newry and Rostrevors, £6½ to £7, and Waterford and Limericks £24 sellers. Belfast and Northern Counties, and Dublin and Belfast, were on sale.

The only transaction in Preference Securities was that in Londonderry and Enniskillen Half Shares, which improved one-eighth. Great Southern 4 per Cent. Stock was in request, and the other Preference Securities appeared unchanged in value.

The half-yearly meeting of the Bank of England proprietors was held on Thursday, when a very satisfactory statement was presented, and a dividend declared of £5 per cent. per annum. The nett profits for the half-year, ended on 31st August, were £710,143.

The directors of the Midland Great Western Railway Company have issued their report, which appears to be a very satisfactory one. On the line from Dublin to Athlone, and on the Longford and Cavan branches, the increase has amounted to £7,089 over the corresponding period of 1859, but on that portion of the main line between Athlone and Galway there is, strange to say, a loss of £981, and which loss falls not on the company, but on the country, and for which portion of the line there is, consequently, a separate account kept. The accounts show a profit of £39,734, to which is added £5,821 brought from last half year. This sum enables the directors to pay a dividend of £5 per annum, free of income-tax, and carry over £6,462 to the credit of the next half year. Special allusion is made in the report to the expiration of the lease of the Grand Canal, to the satisfactory arrangement with the Great Southern and Western Company, and to the advantages which the establishment of the packet station will prove to the company.

The following remarks on the Metal market we copy from the *Mining Journal*:—

"The demand that has sprung up does not seem likely to be productive of any permanent benefit; there is scarcely any source at the present time from which an increased demand can be anticipated. Legitimate orders continue very limited, and the advices lately received from India, China, and Australia are so indifferent that some time yet must elapse before any decided change in those markets can be effected. The shipments to our colonies are excessive, and far beyond their requirements. Account sales, instead of showing profits, mostly tend to confirm the general impression that consignments are not only unprofitable, but destructive to the stability of foreign markets. To this cause may be attributed the accumulation of stocks; further consignments must, therefore, for a time be suspended, if shippers desire to realise by their operations. Reckless trading ought to be stopped; it is akin to dishonesty.

COPPER.—On the 10th inst., the smelters announced a further advance in the fixed rates of this metal, to the extent of ½d. per lb. on manufactured, and £2 10s. per ton on cake, ingot, tile, &c., but no change was made in the price of yellow metal. The movements of the smelters in regulating prices are most extraordinary; not the slightest reliance can be placed on quotations from one day to another. In about three weeks there have been no less than three alterations—a decline of ½d. per lb., and an equivalent rise; in fact, just bringing the market to where it was three weeks since. In taking a retrospective glance when prices at that time were at 11½d. per lb. buyers would not execute their orders, even though the metal was offered at ½d. per lb. below fixed rates, so strong was the conviction that the price must recede below 11d. per lb., and even for some little time after the decline was made no pressing inquiry ensued; the demand was created by a sudden impulse on the part of the speculators by buying largely of rolling qualities, the pressure for the moment being for cake, tile, and best select. After the execution of the orders in hand, and the deliveries taken place, are prices likely to be maintained? The smelters have sufficient work in hand to last six weeks, but at the expiration of that time what is there to look forward to? A speculative demand soon dies out, especially at the last indication of a downward tendency. A large quantity of the copper recently purchased is for sale again in our market, and which must tend in some measure to affect prices; besides, there is no deficiency of ore, and an abundant supply of Burra Burra cake, South American (Chili), Copiapo ingot, Spanish, and several other descriptions of foreign. The price may go higher, but the demand is of too uncertain a character as yet to impart confidence to buyers generally.

Iron—Orders for rails and bars come in slowly, and the Welsh iron masters experience difficulty in selling, unless prepared to make a concession, but few are disposed to concede to lower rates than our quotations. Staffordshire and Swedish remain as last quoted. Scotch pigs are fluctuating between 51s to 51s 6d. Market inactive, but tolerably firm.

Lead—In moderate request, at former rates. No sales of importance. Spanish pig, of soft quality, saleable at £20 15s.

At the Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3,094 tons of ore were sold, realising £19,861 1s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, £129 18s.; average produce, 7; average price per ton, £6 8s.; quantity of fine copper, 218 tons 6 cwts.

Compared with the last week's sale the decline has been in the standard 7s. 6d., and in the price per ton of ore about 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard £3 3s., and in the price per ton of ore about 4s. 3d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1,277 tons of ore were sold, realising £15,511 12s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, £106 5s. 6d.; average produce, 13¾; average price per ton, £12 3s.; quantity of fine copper, 172 tons 8 cwts.

Compared with last sale the advance has been—in the standard, £4 2s 6d, and in the price per ton of ore nearly 11s 2d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been—in the standard, £5 13s 6d, and in the price per ton of ore 15s 4d. Of the 1,277 tons ore sold on Tuesday, 841 tons were from British mines, which gave an average produce of 12 3-16, and sold at an average standard of £106 15s 6d=£10 15 6d per ton of ore; the remaining 436 tons were from foreign mines, which gave an average produce of 16½, and sold at an average standard of £105 11s=£14 15s 6d per ton of ore. On Sept. 25, there will be offered for sale 1,296 tons of ore, from Knockmahon, Cobre, Berehaven, Spain, Great Barrier, English and Canadian, &c.

We have been favoured with the following copy of a letter addressed to an eminent firm in Cork, and, as it shows how Irish manufacture is appreciated out of Ireland, we have pleasure in giving it publication:—

11, King William-street,

Messrs. James Daly & Co., Cork.

"GENTLEMEN,—It affords me much pleasure in bearing testimony to the very superior quality of your whiskey supplied to the Great Eastern. It was preferred to any other on board, although we were particular in having none but the best shipped.—Your obedient servant, R. J. R. CAMPBELL, chairman."

The Customs Duties for the past week have amounted to £17,812 5s. 4d. thus—

	£	s	d
Tea	5,937	0	8
Muscovado sugar	2,180	6	6
Refined sugar	766	6	5
Coffee	72	4	9
Wine	1,154	17	4
Spirits	1,459	8	4
Tobacco	5,353	11	8
Timber	203	11	4
Miscellaneous	684	18	4
Total,	17,812	5	4

The following is a return of the exports of porter for the week, as taken from the *Daily List*:—

	Hhds.
Guinness and Son,	1343
Manders and Co.,	326
Findlater and Co.,	244
J. Darcy and Son,	172
Jameson, Pim, and Co.,	156
Watkins and Co.	95
P. and J. Sweetman,	92
Brennan, Price, and Co,	81
All others,	28
Total	2537

The following is our comparative statement of prices, as usual:—

	Sept. 8.	Sept. 15
Consols	92⅞	92⅞
New Three per cents.	92⅞	92
Belfast & Northern Counties x d	45½	45½
Cork and Bandon	13¾	13¾
Cork and Passage	10¾	10¾
Belfast Junction	43¾	43¾
Dublin and Drogheda	74½	75
Dublin and Kingstown	203	205
Dublin and Wicklow	5½	5½
Dundalk and Enniskillen	13¾	13¾
Great Southern and Western	113¼	113
Irish South Eastern	6	6
Midland Great Western	54½	54¾
Waterford and Limerick	23¾	23¾
Bank of Ireland	237	237
Hibernian	38½	37½
National	64½	63
Royal	28	27½
Atlantic	5¾	5½
City of Dublin	106	105½
Steam Ship Building Co.	54½	54½
Dundalk	10½	10½
Carysfort Mining Co.	9s 0d	9s 0d
Connorree	20s 0d	19s 0d
General Mining Company	4½	4¾
Mining Co. of Ireland	13	13
Wicklow Copper	66	70
Aliance Gas	9½	9½

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Sept. 15.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92⅞
Ditto account, 12th October	93⅛ ¼
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞
Ditto for new account, 12th October	91⅞
BANKS.	
Royal Bank	27¼
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	5¼
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	19
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	70
Mining Company of Ireland,	13
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9½
RAILWAYS	
Irish South Eastern	6
Cork Blackrock and Passage	10¾
Cork and Youghal with Branch to Queenstown	5
Dublin and Drogheda	—
Ditto Halves	25
Dublin and Kingstown	205
Great Southern and Western	113
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	5½
Midland Great Western	54¾
Do. Half Shares	26¾
Cork and Bandon 6 per cent perpetual	6¼ ⅜
RAILWAY PREFERENCES	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual class A	10½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	98½
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent redeemable.	80½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and The stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th September. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT
3 per cent. Consols	92¾	92¾	92⅞	92¾	92⅞	92⅞
Ditto for Account	92¾	⅞	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ ⅞
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92¾	92¾ 92	92¾	92¾	92¾ ⅞	91⅞
Ditto for Account	92⅞		92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	91⅞
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 15.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅛ ¼
Account,	93¼ ⅜
New Threes,	shut
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼
Account,	93⅜
New Threes,	shut
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼ ⅜
Account,	93⅜ ½
New Threes,	shut
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅜
Account,	93⅜ ½
New Threes,	shut
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅜ ½
Account,	93⅜ ½
New Threes,	shut

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 4 prem.; Eastern Counties, 54¾ 4½; Caledonians, —; Great Northern, 115½; Great Western 73½; Great Western of Canada, 12¾ ⅞ ⅞; Great Southern and Western —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 112⅞; London and North Western, 100; Acont, 100⅞; Leeds Northern, 55; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46½; Midland Stock, 126½ ⅞; South Eastern, 86¾ ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 99; York and North Midland, 83½; London and South Western, 102; Great Western, 73½ 1⅞; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 109⅞; Grand Trunks, 29⅞; North British, 63⅞; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), 57½; Bank stock, 232½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), 73⅞; Canadian Stock, —. Consols very steady at 93⅛ ⅜ all morning, nothing doing. Shares without any particular change upon the closing quotations of yesterday, but no feature. Canadian very flat and little or nothing doing. French inactive.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

The English funds opened with a slight tendency to improvement, and were fairly maintained to the close, although the news of the French Minister having been recalled from Turin attracted considerable attention. The last price from Paris this evening show a fractional recovery. The intention to summon the French Minister from Turin was regarded on Paris Bourse yesterday as a very transparent proceeding. In the Discount market to-day there was an increased demand, and a few transactions took place at 3¾ per cent. At the bank the applications are numerous. On the foreign Exchanges this afternoon, the rates on France were slightly higher. The rate of discount in London remains about the terms current in the various continental cities. At Frankfort owing to the distrust which restrict enterprises in Germany, the rate is only 1½ per cent. The were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day. The Produce markets during the week, have not exhibited any material alteration, transactions being of moderate extent principally for home requirements.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

The Stock market opened with a firm appearance, but was thrown down towards noon by the publication of the note in the *Moniteur*, which ostensibly indicates a rupture between France and Sardinia; the market, however, recovered in the afternoon, and prices closed the same as yesterday. British Railway Stocks, although indicating buoyancy in morning on the completion of the settlement, closed in most instances rather lower than yesterday. There was a sudden revival of activity in the Discount market to-day; a large amount of business being done, market was less easy than yesterday. Some lesser payments fall due amongst the great houses on the 15th. In consequence of the large supply of money offered to them, the principal discount houses yesterday lowered rates for money on notice from 3½ to 3¼ per cent.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY EVENING.—The business in the Stock Exchange was limited to-day, and scarcely any change has taken place. Railway Stocks rather flatter. The Maidstone and the Blue Jacket have arrived from Melbourne with gold valued at £320,000.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 15.—Sugar steady, Coffee firm. Tea dull; large sales advertised for Wednesday. Rice somewhat improved. Saltpetre—Little more doing. Tallow quiet; 52s 3d on the spot; 52s 3d last three months; 53s spring.

GLASGOW IRON REPORT, SEPT. 15.—No. 1, 50s to 50s 6d; mixed numbers, warrants, 50s 3½d to 51s 3d; No. 3, 49s 6d to 50s. Market firm.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 15.—Sales probably about 6,000 bales. Imports, 345. Market without change.

DROGHEDA CORN MARKET, SEPT. 15.—There was a small attendance to-day, and rather a sluggish sale, and no change to report in the currency of last Saturday. White wheat, 34s 6d to 35s 6d; red wheat, 33s to 34s; white oats, 15s 6d to 16s 6d; black oats, 13s to 14s; barley, 17s to 18s.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 15.—Firsts, 105s; seconds, 101s; thirds, 94s; fourths, 88s; fifths, 76s; sixths, 64s. 2,100 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 15.—White wheat, 25s to 29s 6d; red wheat, 23s to 27s; oats, 12s to 16s.

WAKEFIELD CORN.—Fair show of wheat; fine old meets a steady sale, and the rates of last week are fully maintained; new wheat is of very various quality, and prices range from 50s. to 60s. per quarter; new barley fetches from 40s. to 44s.; beans no change; oats and shelling rather cheaper.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

The weather last night became unsettled, and we have had a few showers. Wind S.W.

A large portion of the English wheat sold on Monday was refused this morning, in consequence of the miserable condition in which it arrived; and could only be disposed of at a reduction of several shillings. Dry samples command the extreme rates of that day. The market was better attended and more disposition evinced to purchase old foreign, but the disinclination of holders to accept the prices they would have done last week restricted sales.

Barley is a slow sale, at Monday's prices. The oat trade is steady at late quotations.

PRICES AND SALES OF CORN.

Wheat	70 qrs	68s 1d	Rye	5 qrs	35s	0d
Barley	— qrs	0s 0d	Beans	64 qrs	44s	1d
Oats	— qrs	0s 0d	Peas	— qrs	0s	0d

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	880	170	90	—	—	2010 sks
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	10	—	—	—
Foreign	15,790	2,770	23,240	—	—	70 brls. 1500 sks

KINGSFORD AND LAY.

COLONIAL MARKETS—FRIDAY.

Tea—The public sales held this week have gone off slowly, at about previous rates. By private contract the transactions continue very moderate.

Sugar—Since our last report the business done in all raw sugars has been much restricted. Good and fine samples, however, have moved off steadily, at full prices; but other qualities have been much neglected. West India has changed hands at from 36s to 44s; Bengal, 33s to 44s 6d; and Mauritius, 34s to 45s per cwt. A few parcels of Havana have realised 41s to 47s 6d; and clayed Manilla, 38s to 38s 6d per cwt. All refined goods are a dull inquiry, at barely previous rates.

Molasses—A few parcels of Antigua have changed hands at 19s per cwt.

Coffee—By public sale a full average quantity has been disposed of at very full prices. In the private market the transactions are restricted, on former terms.

Cocoa—Grenada has sold at 62s to 63s, but Trinidad has been withdrawn at 69s to 70s per cwt.

Rice—Middling cargo Bengal has changed hands at 10s, and Ballam, 11s per cwt. The market generally is heavy.

Fruit—There is still considerable inactivity in the demand for all kinds of fruit. In prices, however, no further change has taken place.

Cotton—Holders are very firm in their demands, and prices have ruled a shade higher.

Hemp and Flax—Hemp moves off steadily, at full currencies, but the inquiry for flax is still restricted.

Spirits—Most kinds of rum have moved off steadily, at full quotations; proof Leewards having realised 1s 7d per gallon. The brandy market is firm, and there is a fair busines doing in grain spirit.

Saltpetre—The demand is almost wholly confined to small parcels on the spot, at previous currencies.

Metals—Scotch pig iron moves off freely, at 51s 3d to 51s 6d cash, mixed numbers. A few parcels of spelter have realised £20 7s 6d per ton. Straits tin is worth £132, and Banca, £135 5s.

Oils—Linseed oil is steady, at 30s per cwt. Most other oils are inactive, at barely previous rates. Spirits of turpentine, 30s 6d to 32s per cwt.

Tallow—P.Y.C. is quoted 52s 6d per cwt. on the spot; and at 53s 3d for the first three months' delivery.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

India (Bombay) via Marseilles	Six p.m., Sept. 17.
America (New York) [S]	One p.m., Sept. 18.
India, Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c., [S]	One p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 20.
America (Quebec) [D]	Ten a.m., Sept. 21.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q] [Ll]	Ten a.m., Sept. 23.
West Coast of Africa [G]	Six p.m., Sept. 24.
America (New York) [S]	Ten a.m., Sept. 25.
America (New York) A	One p.m., Sept. 25.
India, (Calcutta) China, Qustralia, &c., via Marseilles	Six p.m., Sept. 25.
India (Bombay) Spain and Portugal [S]	One p.m., Sept. 26.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	Ten a.m., Sept. 28.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	Ten a.m. Sept. 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—MONDAY, SEPT. 17.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—ITALIAN OPERA, EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. This evening—"Don Giovanni."

ROUND ROOM ROTUNDO.—Buckley's Serenaders—Every Evening at Eight o'clock.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 15, amounted to 60,708, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power, Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin. A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO., 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET. We are largely supplied in every leading Fabric for the present Season, and have also in our own make and that of Messrs. NICOLL'S, of London, ready for immediate use, every size and approved design in PALETOTS, FROCKS, CAPES, WALKING, DRESS, AND LOUNGE SUITS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO. have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises, 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, With a most Superb Stock of AUTUMN GOODS, Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets. They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade. Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

AT this, the end of our first season in business, we desire to thank our friends and the public for their liberal support. We started on the principle of giving our customers the best possible value, both in style and quality for ready money, and attending personally to each department of our trade. In adhering to these principles we have been well supported, so that we are encouraged to use greater exertion to secure for our customers every advantage to be derived from a thorough knowledge of the markets and the most improved system of cutting.
At the commencement of this year we introduced, for the first time into Dublin, the SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS at 16s. (thoroughly shrunk). These Trousers will be found excellent value. We pay particular attention to the CUT and MAKE, which, together with the perfect elasticity of the ANGOLAS, give to the Trousers a gentlemanly fit and appearance; nothing but the most judicious care in buying, and the strict adherence to present cash terms, could enable us to offer Trousers of so good a quality and make for 16s. per pair.
We have just received a first-rate assortment of Trouserings and materials for Lounge Suits, Capes, and Overcoats, which we intend selling at prices consistent with our maxim of giving HONEST VALUE FOR READY MONEY.
KENNY AND OWENS, Merchant Tailors, 54, DAME-STREET.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.
COLD MORNINGS AND DAMP, CHILLY EVENINGS at the approach of Winter, should remind those who value the blessings of health of the necessity of putting on Warm Inside Clothing, before it is too late, and the next consideration with them should be, where it can be got Cheapest and Best.
Since opening our new concern at No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, (near Carlisle-bridge), past experience, coupled with the smallness of our expenses, has enabled us at unusually low prices to supply our friends and the public with the same class of prime goods which they were formerly accustomed to get at our Celebrated House in WESTMORELAND-STREET.
In order to uphold our name and prestige, we have just laid in a stock of Winter Goods, which for variety, cheapness, and quality, cannot be surpassed.
Those who require Vests, Trousers, Woollen Socks, Shirts, Ties, Braces, Collars, Gloves, &c., are respectfully invited to call at our Establishment, where our dream by night and our thought by day, is how we can but add to their bodily comforts, and where the large business we are doing is the best proof that our present exertions and the remembrance of our former fame and character, is fully reciprocated and encouraged by, a vast number of our former patrons.
Should old acquaintance be forgot?
The heart replies—ah, surely not!
Those who in youth our wants supply,
In age we never should pass by.
M'MAHON and CO., formerly of Westmoreland-street; now of No. 4, D'Olier-street, (near Carlisle-bridge.)

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS. CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.
USEFUL.
No. 4,287. Designs Office, London, August 31st, 1860. I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65. Exd. J. H. Bowin. CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.
BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London. The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through grass and other crops, and inuniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.
Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET. BROWNE AND PAYNE, Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

THE question to be discussed by the Corporation to-day is now stated to be "simply a question of "politics" which means, in other words, "a limitation of the franchise." The "Liberal" party complain that in general they who are created freemen by right of grandbirth vote against them, and, therefore, they desire to deprive them of the power of voting at all. The right to the franchise by grandbirth is acknowledged to be "an ancient usage," and to have been introduced "in the good old times," like all the other valuable usages of the Corporation. The Conservative portion of the Corporation is called upon to take a solemn pledge not to follow "ancient usage," but a novel decision, six months old. If no Conservative will submit to take that pledge, no Conservative will be elected. It is like nominating a Queen's Counsel to a judgeship, on condition that he will repudiate all precedents at all times, except one, which one originated with the representative of a party hostile to his principles. It is to appoint an arbiter by making him swear he will not arbitrate at all, and it is to deprive the Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin of almost the sole political function he possesses.

The advocates of the extreme party declare that "the Liberals owe it to their principles and to "themselves not to make a man unlearned in the "law a judge of the law upon this subject." The present Lord Mayor, being an attorney, is, we suppose, considered by his party to be "learned in the "law." He, therefore, is to have power to reverse the decisions of all preceding Lord Mayors, and that decision no succeeding Lord Mayor, even if an attorney, must venture to disturb. Lawyers differ frequently in opinion, and there are numerous attorneys and barristers who do not agree with Alderman Carroll's view of the law. Lest these should reverse his decision, they must pledge themselves prior to being pronounced eligible, and thus the judgment of Alderman Carroll is placed above the judgments of all attorneys or barristers for time to come.

The extreme party declare they will nominate no candidate. They go so far as to designate Messrs. French and Tracey, who proposed Mr. Josephs, as "manufacturers of Lord Mayors for the City of "Dublin." Further, it would appear that Messrs. French and Tracey are not "Liberals" by any means. "Neither the Whig "section, nor the Radical Section, the Democratic "section, or any other section, have put forward a "candidate!" Yet, Mr. Josephs has been put forward by Messrs. Tracey and French, and, at least, two others. With what party, then, are these gentlemen to be classed? It is very easy to say they do not belong to the "Liberals;" but, if the "Liberals" vote for their nominee, it is just the same in effect, as if they proposed him.

There is not the slightest necessity for a pledge, even in furtherance of Radical views. A pledge of any kind is not only worthless and insulting, but it is useless. At the Revision Court objections were made to retaining on the roll the names of all Freemen who obtained the franchise by right of grandbirth. By common consent, the legal question respecting these objections is to be solemnly argued by barristers who have devoted their studies to all questions respecting the franchise, and before a court specially formed to decide them. Whatever the decision of that court may be, all future Lord Mayors are bound to follow it. If the court decide that the franchise can be obtained by right of grandbirth, how ridiculous will be the position of the Corporation which exacted a pledge respecting a judicial question still under trial?

The only way out of the difficulty is, that the resolution which directed any pledge to be demanded should be rescinded. This would be the fair, the honest, and the manly course. The question of the Franchise is before another court, and will be well argued and justly decided. No Conservative Lord Mayor would admit to the franchise claimants certain to be rejected by the Court of Revision, or a Court of Appeal, and we suppose no Liberal Lord Mayor would refuse the franchise to those whom a Court of Revision declares to be entitled to it.

So deeply has public attention been devoted to the stirring events in Italy, and the movements of the inscrutable Emperor, that it had well nigh been forgotten we had a large army and a considerable fleet engaged in war upon one half of the largest empire upon earth, while we were at profound peace with the other half. 12,000 British soldiers, seven batteries of artillery, 60 pennants, and 200 transports, are quietly waiting on a promontory of the Bay of Pecheli for the signal to advance upon Pekin. On the 25th of June, 1859, happened the disaster of the Taku Forts. From that period to the 12th of July, not a single blow had been struck by the allies against the imperturbable Chinese. All has been preparation, and it appears that the English force was fully equipped and ready to commence active operations on the anniversary of the disaster. The French, however, have been sadly behindhand, and as the strength of a chain should be estimated by that of its weakest link, the British force has been rendered powerless by the unreadiness of the French. Our forces are encamped in a delightful situation over a bay "capable of containing all the navies of the "world." Their tents are pitched among corn fields and pasture lands. The description given of the locality corresponds with that of an English landscape by the sea side. The heat is not oppressive and a fresh breeze is ever blowing; the commissariat is admirable, and, as a result of all, there are but 102 cases of anything like illnes in a force numbering, if we include marines and seamen, at least 22,000 men.

The French are encamped at Che-fow, a port to the southward of the Peiho. The English at Ta-lein Hwang. The respective positions of both armies have probably given rise to the belief that the French will land in the rear of the Taku Forts, and storm them, while the British and French gunboats assail them in front. The British land army, it is supposed, is to land on the north of the Peiho, at a place called Peh-tang, on the mouth of the river which the American Ambassador was compelled to ascend. This river, widening a little, and passing by two considerable towns, leads to Pekin. The Chinese rivers carry down an immense quantity of alluvial deposit: as a consequence, the beds are annually raised. Year by year, to prevent inundation of the lowlands, the Chinese raise the embankments. The course of a Chinese river, seen from a distance, resembles a railway embankment at a considerable elevation. These embankments form excellent roads, and the river is deep enough for many of the smaller gunboats. Probably the English force will have reached Pekin by the time the French are at Tien-tsin.

Some interesting particulars of Chinese life are laid open to us by communications from the seat of war. The Chinese, by ingenuity and perseverance, had raised the wreck of the Cormorant, and transferred her engines to a vessel they had built to receive them. The engines, however, could not be got to move, and Sang-ho-lin-sin, the celebrated defender of the Taku Forts, sent down some watchmakers from Pekin, telling them "that they were "accustomed to machines, and that their heads "should be cut off if they did not succeed in setting "the engines in motion." Notwithstanding the threat the unhappy watchmakers have not succeeded as yet.

The Emperor of China devotes himself to incessant wine-bibbing, and this may account for the fitful policy of his Court. Notwithstanding the despotic character of the Government, in one respect great latitude is allowed to the Pekin press. There exists a censorate, whose duty it is to censure the errors of public personages through the press, and the Pekin journals teem with the most dutiful remonstrances against the bibulous habits of the Emperor.

At the attack upon the Peiho forts, last year, some of our officers asserted that they heard the word of command given to the Chinese gunners in the Russian language, and that they recognised the low round caps and the long grey coats of the Crimea. The Russian Minister at Pekin, General Ignatieff, has taken some pains to refute the assertion, and says that there is not the slightest foundation for the report. As Russia, by recent treaties, has gained from China a great sweep of territory, embraced by a bend of the river Amoor, and now has her outposts close by the great wall of China, deserters from her army may have united with the Chinese, and been actively engaged in the Taku forts. By the next mail, or the succeeding, we shall probably know whether the Chinese had suddenly become such excellent artillerymen. The day of the assault was fixed at first for the 25th of July, and then for the 2nd of August. The affair must be over six weeks since, and Pekin has probably already fallen. The British had already lost the best portion of the year waiting for the French. They could not remain inactive longer, if it was intended to make any impression upon China during this year. The climate changes rapidly towards the end of September, and renders military operations all but impossible. It is not a little remarkable that the same year, and nearly the same moment, should witness the overthrow of the two most ancient and most unalterable despotisms in the world, and that the Pope and the Emperor of China alike should fall before the progress of liberty and civilisation at the same time.

The *Times* on the Italian Revolution:—

The Italian nation has displayed during the fifteen months which have succeeded the battle of Solferino qualities which entitle it to the respect and admiration of every lover of constitutional freedom. With the single exception of the outrage at Parma, the nation has kept itself clear from the sanguinary excesses of democracy. It has ranged itself under leaders whom it could trust, and has trusted them fairly and honourably. The Italians have not perilled their cause by premature outbreaks, and the consequence of this wisdom and self-command has been that their prospects have continually brightened, and their hopes steadily risen. It was in vain that the Emperor of the French had fixed in his own mind the limits of the movement to which he gave rise. The will of the people and the course of events were too strong for him. Italy would not be federalised; Tuscany would not be made an appanage for his cousin; Naples had no taste either for her own Sovereign or the present representative of the House of Murat. The Emperor found it necessary to yield to the course of events, and up to the present moment those events have followed exactly the popular impulse that has hitherto carried everything before it.

The time has, however, arrived when it becomes absolutely necessary for those who assume the direction of Italian affairs to exercise the greatest prudence and circumspection, if they would not lose at once, and perhaps for ever, all that they have gained since the 1st of February, 1859. Let Italy, and, above all, let Garibaldi and his associates, bethink themselves calmly of the causes to which the present state of things is due. The truth must be told plainly to men who have done such great things by means of enthusiasm, that they do not unnaturally mistake popular applause for strength, and the "*Vivas*" of the multitude for the sure omen of victory. Never let it be forgotten that Italy did not make her revolution for herself; that till the French troops had advanced into Lombardy the Powers which she now tramples on and despises, were strong enough to torture and oppress her with the utmost impunity. Assuredly the battle of Solferino was not won by the Sardinians against General Benedek, and it was not from fear of the rising of united Italy, but of the army of France, that Austria was content to surrender so much at Villafranca and at Zurich. We yield to no one in our admiration of the wonderful successes and the brilliant talents of Garibaldi, but we cannot forget that those successes have been won over Neapolitan troops, always the least formidable enemy in Europe, and in this instance demoralised by a wide-spread disaffection. Garibaldi is master of Naples; he has won it without striking a blow, and he talks of proclaiming the annexation of Naples to Piedmont from the summit of the Quirinal, as if Rome were garrisoned by Neapolitan soldiers, or even by the heterogeneous mercenaries of General Lamoriciere. The error of the French at Tarbes, who attacked the English Rifle Brigade, mistaking them for Portuguese, was not more unfortunate than would be the mistake of Garibaldi if his Neapolitan triumphs should embolden him to try conclusions with the veteran troops of France who form the garrison of Rome, weary of a long inaction and animated by that contempt which regular soldiers always feel for irregular levies. We sincerely hope that the King of Sardinia's troops may be in time to arrest proceedings fraught with such fatal consequences to Italian unity and liberty. We have felt it necessary over and over again to warn the patriots of Italy against rushing unsupported by France into a collision with Austria, but we never dreamt of warning them against a step so utterly preposterous and suicidal as attacking France in Rome. Let Garibaldi organise his Neapolitan conquest, let him assist in ridding Italy of Lamoriciere and his myrmidons—these things are within his duty and his power; but let him forbear from a desperate rashness, the only effect of which must be to undo everything that he has accomplished.

If we turn from the consideration of the position of Garibaldi to that of Sardinia, we see in this indiscreet proclamation only another proof of the prudence, and even necessity of the step which she has taken. Sardinia is deeply interested in the success of the Italian revolution, and it cannot be expected that she should allow it to perish before her eyes by errors so gross, when it is in her power to take the guidance of it into her own hands, and to give to the exaggerated zeal of a moment of popular excitement, a direction consistant with her own safety, and that of the nation of which she is the leader. It is the constant fate of revolutions to perish by their own extravagance. The same uncalculating zeal which effects them ruins them. Italy has not this excuse, as she did not create her own revolution, and Sardinia is surely justified in preventing her from destroying the blessings which the blood and the toil of others have prepared for her. If Sardinia might reasonably enter the Papal States to interpose herself between Garibaldi and Austria, how much more is such a movement justified in order to prevent a collision, fatal whatever be its result, between Garibaldi and the French garrison of Rome!

Still more are we penetrated with the conviction of the extreme peril which menaces Italian liberty when we remark the very decisive attitude assumed by the Emperor of the French. Notwithstanding his repeated professions of adherence to the doctrine of non-intervention, the Emperor has withdrawn his Ambassador from Turin, as a mark of the displeasure he feels at the invasion of the Papal States by Piedmont. He has strengthened the garrison of Rome by two regiments, and restored to the command General Goyon, an officer considered to be devoted to the interests of the Pope. We cannot pretend to understand or to justify such a line of policy. It certainly seems to us that it is better for France, better for Italy, better even for the interests of the Pope himself, that Piedmont should interfere with an overwhelming force to disperse the mercenaries of General Lamoriciere than that Garibaldi and Lamoriciere should be allowed to fight it out with greedy Condottieri on the one side, and undisciplined and unmanagable levies on the other inflicting incalculable miseries on the people of the States of the Church, and protracting indefinitely a contest which it is most desirable should be closed as speedily as possible. We do not complain that the Emperor of the French chooses to guard the person of the Pope, the city of Rome, its seaport, and the desert between them. He cannot be expected, after having protected the Pope for eleven years, to surrender him to the mercy of Garibaldi, and Italy has noble cities enough without requiring for its capital a museum of ruins which fever and malaria are rapidly making their own. Such a residence well suits the declining fortunes of the Pope, but we confess we learn with surprise that the Emperor resents all intervention between Garibalbi and Lamoriciere, and is willing to leave the right of invasion open only to tumultuary and revolutionary troops.

We are not, however, concerned with the causes which have led the Emperor of the French to this step, but with the step itself. We earnestly entreat the leaders of the Italian movement not to calculate too strongly on the indisposition of the Emperor to undo the work he has achieved. They should remember that the same hand that has made can unmake them—that if the French army set them up, a word from its chief can also pull them down. Under existing circumstances time is everything. If Lamoriciere can be at once put down, it is probable that France and Sardinia may once more come to terms. The cession of another province or another duchy may arrange everything; but if the contest is allowed to spread itself wide, and to last long, there is the most imminent peril that the Catholic Powers will be drawn into the contest, and a war commenced, of which the only certain result will be the extinction of the new-born liberty and independence of Italy.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Saturday.

Italy and its affairs absorb the attention of the gossipers, and the rapidity with which every event moves the, scarce allows room for speculation. Hardly has a rumour reached, or a discussion started on some point of the Italian programme, when a fresh telegram arrives weakening every effect of your last, and upsetting all foregone conclusions. The short note in the *Moniteur* of yesterday, "in presence of the facts just accomplished in Italy, the Emperor has resolved that his Minister shall immediately quit Turin," is considered by many a mere blind on the part of Napoleon to conceal from Europe an acquiescence in Victor Emmanuel's doings, which it would not serve the Emperor's purpose to avow openly. It is recollected that the French Government allowed it to be clearly understood that so long as the revolution should stop short at a limited line drawn round Rome, so as to allow his Holiness "Rome and a garden," no interference should be apprehended from France. It is thought that, in adopting his present course, the Emperor allows himself free to act against Sardinia in the Papal States, should Rome itself be attacked. The fact that Napoleon continues his holiday tour is looked upon as a proof that he will allow events to take their own course. Meantime, Sardinia is condemned for her precipitency in entering the Papal States before any answer could be received from Rome to Cavour's summons, calling on the Pope to disband his armies; and her only justification is to be found in the fact, that events would not brook of delay, and that Victor Emmanuel felt that if he did not take the decisive step, his chance of the sovereignty of Italy was at an end, for Cavour and Sardinia were at a discount with the southern army, and nationality and republicanism gaining ground.

It is stated that a commercial paper, to be printed half in French and half in English, is to be started in London, "with the approval of the Emperor" under the name of the *Treaty*. It will be devoted to the advocacy of the commercial policy embodied in the Commercial Treaty. It is to be hoped that the Emperor is prepared to supply the funds for such an undertaking, as its success must be exceedingly problematical. A polyglot newspaper is not a new idea here, as Hansard, some years back, started the *Spirit of the Times*, printed in alternate columns of English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian, but the project did not pay, and was abandoned. Perhaps the Emperor or Richard Cobden, his commercial adviser, may fancy the Treaty requires a defender in the public mind here, or some new exponent to set forth the virtues of sour claret and free Eau de Cologne; and Manchester, in its infatuation, calls back the glories of the Corn Law League, and the thousands then expended profitlessly on agitation, when newspapers, the organs of mushroom parties ably attained a notoriety, and contrived, by a change of policy to become in public favour; but the Treaty has never elicited so much attention as would command a circulation for its organ. The New Wine Licensing System has not yet made any progress, if I am to form an opinion from the few shops opened under its *prestige*; and the introduction of it into Scotland does not promise as hearty a welcome—as England and Ireland seemed to accord by their do-nothing policy. The Scotch Temperance Society, taking time by the forelock, are now arranging to send representatives to the Continent to inquire into the effects of cheap wines or the habits of several countries, and will then decide how to act. The reception which has been given in Paris to deputies from several chambers of commerce and branches of manufacture has been allowed to prejudice many in favour of the entire programme of the treaty, but it is expected when the English Commission has terminated its sittings, and more publicity allowed unto their doings, the eulogies bestowed will not be so abundant. At any rate, the return of Mr. Cobden next month is looked forward to, under the hopes that the Government may speedily allow him to unfold the mystery in which his doings have been wrapped, and let us know what changes have really been effected.

A feeler has been thrown out for a public meeting in the metropolis, on the subject of reform. The speeches delivered in various parts of the country by many frantic reformers, which would seem to denote that in their minds the cry would die out, is not popular with the hired agents and stump orators here, who have lived for years on the trade. So these would-be enthusiasts, catching at the chance held out by the returns published of six pound renters, have been beating about whether a meeting in its favour could not be got up to counteract the effect produced by county gatherings. The Conservatives, on the other hand, attentive to the old warning of Sir Robert Peel, have been quietly developing their strength, and, in many quarters where their appearance was unlooked for, have attacked the lists of voters. In the county of Middlesex, in the city of London, and in Edwin James' pocket borough, they have especially watched their opportunity, and objected to many whose claims to a vote were doubtful or unfounded. From what I hear, they calculate on the present registry session turning the scale in their favour in various parts of England.

Some of the leading Volunteers are endeavouring to introduce the custom of singing choral marches amongst the men on the march, and the proposal is received with much favour. The training which would enable the idea to be carried out effectively must be kept up for some time; but the taste which evening concerts has imparted among the English people for singing and music will soon enable any practical difficulty to be overcome. For the purpose of organising a choir, in the first instance, to recommend the practise, a meeting of Volunteers will be held in one of the public halls. I need not say what effect such a movement, if well conducted, must have in the enlivenment of the march, if, indeed, anything was wanted to cheer the weekly gatherings.

In connection with literature, I may say that Thackeray is determined not to allow Dickens' privileged serial to monopolise public favour, but has made known amongst his friends that he is preparing his *magnum Opus*, a history of Queen Anne's Reign. George Augustus Sala has stated that he will conclude his Essays on Wm. Hogarth in October's *Cornhill*, and, I believe, Trollope's "Framley Parsonage" will also soon draw to a close.

A return of the total cost of each general election in 1851 and 1859, distinguishing counties and boroughs, was moved for on the 3rd February last by Sir Charles Douglas. This return, as far as relates to Ireland, was issued this day, and exhibits some figures interesting to those candidates who long for an extensive franchise. The contested election for the county of Antrim, in 1857, cost the candidates £4,710 15s. 8½d., while the uncontested election of 1859 was conducted at the expense of £302 15s 4d. The county of Cork drew from the pockets of aspirants to Parliamentary fame £5,446 13s. 11d. during the contested election of 1857, while the undispute done for 1859 called for £130 15s. only. King's County, contested in 1859, drew on the resources of the past and present members to the extent of £2,536 6s. 9d., the uncontested election there in 1857 cost only £40. Londonderry seems to have expended the largest amount on the two elections—that for 1857 being £6,692 15s. 7d., for 1859 £5,973 18s. 10d. The county of Louth came next as the election of 1857 cost £5,242 15s. 3d., while that of 1859 demanded £5,676 5s. 4d. Though the account of Patrick M'Mahon, Esq., M.P., has not yet closed for Wexford, the cost for 1859, returned, reached the sum of £4,659 0s. 5d. For 1856, the amount of £4,716 9s. 2½d. Of the Irish boroughs—Belfast in 1859, when contested, cost £1,920 7s. 9d.; when uncontested in 1859, called for £252 18s. 3d. The election for the city of Dublin cost £674 13s. 1d. in 1857, but no return is given for the contested election of 1859. The borough of Waterford required the amount of £1,265 14s. 1d. in 1857; but the candidate in 1859 seemed to have acquired experience with the lesson, and expended only £847 15s. 5½d. on the contest of 1859. There is a suspicious correspondence in the amounts returned for Galway for the two elections. In 1857, the contest cost £99 9s. 1½d), in 1859, it reached to £99 9s. 1d., or one halfpenny less than on the preceding occasion. The contest in the borough of Cork cost £1,769 5s. No returns have been made for the contested elections of Athlone in 1859, Newry, Mallow, Roscommon, Mayo, or Kinsale. In contrast with some of the figures given above, the county Kerry, at each election, cost its candidates £20; the county of Armagh, in 1859, cost *nil*, as did also the borough of Coleraine at the two elections; while the town of Ennis called for an expenditure of one pound. Some of the candidates, on hearing their constituents in future expatiate on the merits of a contested election as likely to infuse new blood, and strengthen political principles, may, in remembrance of the above items, take up the text of the frogs in the fable, "What is fun to you, is death to us."

Fashionable Intelligence.

BALMORAL, SEPT. 13.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Leopold, and attended by Lady Churchill, rode to the Loch of Loch-na-garr yesterday.

The Prince Consort, attended by the Gentlemen-in-Waiting drove to the Abergeldie woods, which were driven for deer.

The Princesses Helena and Louisa drove to Birk-hall.

There was no addition to the Royal dinner party.

Lady Judkin Fitzgerald has returned to Golden Hills from St. Ann's Hill, Blarney.

Mrs. Bacon has arrived at Richhill, County Armagh, from London.

George Brooke, Esq., and Lady Arabella Brooke, have arrived at the Terrace, Bundoran, from Colebrooke.

Colonel and Mrs. Cross and family have left Dartan, County Armagh, for a tour on the Continent.

George Alexander Hamilton, Esq., has left Hampton Hall, for Chichester-square, London.

On Thursday last the marriage of Miss Warburton, the remaining unmarried daughter of R. E. E. Warburton, Esq., of Arley Hall, with Robert N. Gore Booth, the eldest son of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., M.P., Lissadell, county of Sligo, took place at the residence of the bride's father.

ITALIAN OPERA—THEATRE ROYAL.

On Saturday evening, the first six operas of the series were brought to a close before the largest house which has assembled since the commencement of the engagement. It cannot be said that less attraction was presented during the week than on Saturday, when "Lucrezia Borgia" was produced, but the increase in the audience upon that particular night may be easily accounted for by reference to the cast in which the opera was played. We find four of the greatest living *artistes* brought before us, and to each a prominence given in the story quite sufficient to afford the fullest opportunity of appreciating his qualifications. Save "Don Giovanni" there is no composition on the lyric stage which draws more upon the resources of a company than "Lucrezia Borgia." Its requirements are numberless, and must be complied with, else the whole is rendered incomplete. The advantage which it possesses, with "La Sonnambula," over some others, is, that it keeps the prime voices constantly before us, and, however our charity towards the executant may induce us, at our own expense, to give a "resting pause," still we are sure there is not one amongst the company themselves who would not be content if every opera brought with it an equal amount of labour. Although there is a large share of *recitative* throughout, it is of a more dramatic character than usual, and where (which is seldom) it lacks interest in the music, it allows room for gesture and good action. In this latter department Madame Viardot Garcia has rarely been equalled, and may never be excelled. The natural disposition of all mental emotion is to be followed up by action, and the distinction which lies between good and bad playing is that the one of itself, even without verbal expression, is capable of declaring its meaning; whereas the other, so far from having this effect frequently tends to create quite a foreign impression to the one sought to be conveyed by the writer. It has seldom occurred—but there are rare instances—that an artiste, gifted with great vocal attributes, has also, been endowed with that "grace and significancy of gesture" which has proved so important an addition wherever both have been combined. There are no dramatic productions which, when presented to those unfamiliar with their language, require more proper action than Italian opera. Many of them are full of incident, and nearly all of passion and what can be more essential than that this mental emotion should find a correct interpreter in the gesture and hearing of the vocalist. We are told by Quintilian, to "let every man strive to become acquainted with his own abilities, and in order to form his action, let him consult precept less than his natural disposition." We have before this observed to what an eminent degree Madame Viardot possesses these qualifications. She has done much by the simplicity, smoothness, and variety of her manner, to give popularity to music that borrowed nearly all its favouritism from her execution of it. Signor Mario is likewise an exquisite actor, and unites with the gentle and timid air of the lover, the fire and vigour of the cavalier. Although the character of "Gennaro," in which he appeared on Saturday night, falls rather in the shade before the brilliancy of the more prominent voices, and does not afford him so many opportunities of display as others, still it possesses a great deal of beauty and fine music, and contains much that aims successfully at the exercise of the tenor. But the great feature in the whole is the singing and acting of Madame Grisi as "Lucrezia." Here the extraordinary results to which genius and cultivation may arrive startle and surprise us, and absorb all our interests for the time. In everything that is calculated to exalt science through the medium of art, to elevate our ideas of poetry, and to inspire with eloquence, this great creation of the composer, is replete. There is no point neglected which could have given force and fullness to the entire, and none of that redundancy of expression, in the less striking arrangements which, in more instances than one, serves to extend the duration of an opera, but to weaken its general effect. Madame Grisi's name and genius have been so long associated with that of the heroine in this composition, and there have been so many proofs of her triumph over all others in its portrayal, that to step from her to greater would be to discover something still more perfect than perfection itself. On her appearance on Saturday she was received with such demonstrations as proved how undivided was the appreciation of her merits in the representation; and, as the drama advanced, the frequent and loud bursts of applause which came from every side of the house plainly realised all her hopes of being as "grand" as ever. It is true that, while some of our great Italians are gradually on the decline (although still beyond others in the zenith of their power), the star of Madame Grisi's fame yet retains the ascendancy to which, so many years ago, it arrived. Her voice is as rich, as clear, and as vigorous as on her first appearance before the public which recognised her singular abilities, and stamped with their approval her efforts for conquest. As "Lucrezia" she has carned a reputation that few, if any, can ever expect to win in the same opera. Her vocalism, from first to last, is unapproachable, and the style and finish in which she gives "Oh a to bada a te stesso," and the other "arias" are deserving of the highest encomium. Some notes, long-lasting and melodious, enchain the listener by their splendour, and take entire possession of our ears, while those which require pathos and feeling in their delivery—such as when she hangs over the dead body of her son—find shape in so pure-gushing a flood of sweetness as to cast a melancholy over the picture, which, perhaps, no acting or scenery, unaided, could create. The only point in the opera which carries with it real "musical sorrow" is this, and we have observed how it is turned to advantage by Madame Grisi. Signor Graziani, as "Alfonso," was as fine as heretofore, and sang "*Qualunque sia levento*" with remarkable power and effect. The gem of the opera was the "bacchanal" of "Orsini," by Madame Viardot, "*Il segreto per esser felì*"—(or "Come, let us be happy together,")—which was sung and acted with so much "spirit" as to prove a perfect triumph. There was an immediate *encore*, and, this being complied with, a second was demanded; so that the song had to be sung thrice, and even then escaped narrowly from a fourth. Madame Viardot, upon each occasion, determined never to lose sight of her impersonation, replenished her wine goblet, and executed the piece with still greater effect upon the last. We have now referred to the manner in which the chief characters in the opera were filled, and it but remains to say that the orchestration and choruses, as well as the manner in which it was placed upon the stage, were perfect in all particulars. The Viceregal box was occupied by the Lord Lieutenant, who was present with a distinguished circle at the performances. "Don Giovanni" will be played this evening, with an equally fine cast.

MORNING CONCERT.

One of the most *recherche* entertainments afforded to the musical public by the Italian Opera Company, since the commencement of the present engagement, was presented on Saturday, in a morning concert, at the Antient Concert Rooms, Great Brunswick-street. As might have been expected from the success of similar concerts, but especially from the list of the distinguished *artistes* announced to appear, and the excellent programme, the attendance was not merely large and fashionable, but was such as to fill to its utmost extent the Concert Hall with an audience that comprised the *élite* of the nobility and gentry in the city and suburbs. A feeling of disappointment prevailed upon its being understood, just before the concert commenced, that one of the chief attractions would be wanting, in the person of Signor Graziani, whose splendid baritone, owing to a slight cold which he had caught, would not be heard to swell the harmonious accord of unsurpassed vocalism. This deficiency was, however, compensated for by the artistic and effective singing of Signor Ciampi, who, in addition to the portion previously assigned him, undertook the music announced in connection with the name of Signor Graziani. The concert opened with the quartett from Donizetti's "Lucia," "*Chi mi frena*," which was finely rendered by Madame Gassier, Signor Luiss, Signor Fallar, and Signor Ciampi. Madame Gassier sang, with her wonted brilliancy, the bolero from Verdi's Sicilian Vespers, "*Merci jeunes amies*." She was warmly applauded, and elicited renewed expressions of admiration in the duet with Signor Ciampi, "Quanto amore," another morceau by Donizetti. The superb contralto and accomplished execution of Madame Viardot Garcia imparted the utmost pleasure in her singing of a sweet and simple Spanish song, which ought to be, if not already, a favourite *aria* with her. Never have we heard more beautifully or feelingly interpreted the exquisite *aria* from "Puritani," "Qui la voche," than it was on this occasion by Madame Grisi, who strikingly asserted the pre-eminence of her seemingly unfailing voice. She also sang in the vernacular, with exquisite feeling and effect, the simple melody, "Home, sweet home." We cannot close our reference to the concert without mentioning one of its principal features—Madame Orvil's vocalism in the romanza, "*Voi che sapete*," from Mozart's "*Nozze di Figaro*." An accompaniment was played by Madame Garcia, who had every reason to congratulate herself on the complete success of her pupil in this fine composition. The audience testified their delight and admiration by a hearty *encore*.

The Church.

The Bishop of London has licensed the Rev. Hill Brother of St. Catherine's Hospital, to be curate in sole charge of the parish of St. Phillip, Stepney, pending Mr. Bonwell's appeal against sentence of deprivation.

Thanks.

GARIBALDI FUND.—The proprietor of the IRISH TIMES acknowledges receipt of second halves of notes for £3, from a young lady residing in Delgany, county Wicklow; as also a post-office order for 5s. enclosed in same envelope.

Mrs. Queale, to the Rev. Willoughby Ormsby, for £5, being the amount of collection in Arklow parish, in aid of the completely exhausted funds of the Dublin Providence Home, further contributions earnestly solicited.

The Army.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Colonel Bingham, Major Jervois, and other distinguished officers, paid an official visit of inspection on Thursday afternoon to the extensive fortification works now in progress on the Vern heights at Portland, for the defence of the large new harbour recently formed by the construction of the breakwater at the north end of the island. His Royal Highness arrived at a somewhat late hour, but completed the inspection of that part of the defensive works before the evening set in.

The regiments first in order from India for England are the 5th Fusiliers, the 6th (1st) Warwickshire; the 24th (2nd) Warwickshire, the 37th North Hampshire, and the 73rd Regiment.

As Brigadier Milman will accompany his regiment, "the 37th," home, the brigade command at Bareilly will be vacant.

The Navy.

On Friday evening the Admiralty gave their customary official dinner at Dent's George Hotel, Portsmouth, to which 40 guests were invited. Their lordships afterwards patronised the ball at Hollingsworth's Rooms, in aid of the funds for the Seamen's and Marines' Orphan Schools.

The launch of her Majesty's 91-gun ship Anson from Woolwich Dockyard, took place on Friday, a few minutes before 1 o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge had expressed her intention of acting as "sponsor" to the noble vessel, but was prevented by the recent death of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

No Gazette appointments are announced.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE, Half-past Four, a.m.

POPULAR ENTHUSIASM IN NAPLES.

MARSEILLES, SATURDAY.—Letters from Naples to 11th, state very ardent popular demonstrations were taking place in that city. Many priests and monks had fraternised with the people. The police regulations prohibited the compelling of the inhabitants to shout "Long live Garibadi." Numerous desertions were taking place from Gaeta, but the foreign part of the soldiers and sailors had taken advantage of the Dictator's authorisation to return to their homes. Enlistment of volunteers had been ordered. Leberco will be pro-dictator while Garibaldi is attacking Lamoriciere.

DECLARATION OF GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi has declared that he will soon proclaim the annexation of Naples to Piedmont; but from the summit of the Quirinal, when all the Italians will be united at one national banquet. The Marquis of Della had been sent on a special message to France. A reactionary movement, attended by fatal conflicts, had taken place at Ariano. A detachment of Garibaldians were marching against that place.

ROMAN STATES.

ROME, SEPTEMBER 11.—(VIA MARSEILLES.)—The Papal Government will this evening communicate to the Assembly of the Cardinals the answer which has been made to Count Minerva, as well as a diplomatic circular to be addressed to the foreign Governments. The tri-coloured flag has been hoisted at Tivoli, Genvano, and Subraco, but it is said that the people did not support the intended demonstration. Numerous agents, however, are spreading agitation in the country round. Monsignor Merode has returned from Frosenone. Several agitators have been arrested. The alleged order of the day of General Lamoriciere ordering pillage in case of insurrection has been denied.

SPREAD OF REVOLT IN THE ROMAN STATES.

From Perugia to Rome and the Neapolitan frontiers no Pontifical troops are to be found, except the Gendarmes. Sardinian troops occupy Orvieto. Despatches received states that the maritime Roman provinces and the surrounding country have risen in insurrection. Frosenone, the principal town of the province, has also risen against the Papal Government. Monsignor Merode has set out to endeavour to crush the revolutionary movement.

PIEDMONT.

TURIN, SEPT. 15., Evening.—The Italian journals express regret on account of the recall of the French ambassador from Turin.

The *Deretto* says, we must rally round the King in order to assist him in overcoming the present difficulties. The other Turin journals publish articles of a similar nature. The *Opinione* says Italy does not desire that the responsibility of France for her acts should be her shield. Great liberty of action is necessary for our Government. Those States who are in friendly relations need not, on that account, be responsible one for another. The policy followed by Sardinia is imposed upon our Government by the existing state of things.

TURIN, SUNDAY, SEPT. 16.—The Sardinian Parliament has been convoked for the second October.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, SUNDAY, SEPT. 16.—On the occasion of the discussion of the Budget in yesterday's sitting of the Reichsrath, it was resolved that after the expiration of its present privileges, the National Bank should be emancipated from any connection with the Government, and that special members should be appointed for the re-organisation of the bank. In the same sitting the protocol of the committee of the public debt for the conversion of the public funds into bonds of 5 per cent. was rejected. The proposal to increase the amount of direct taxation was also declared inadmissible.

IMPERIAL EMBARKATION FOR ALGERIA.

PARIS, SUNDAY.—The *Moniteur* contains the following:—

AJACCIO, SEPT. 15, EVG.—Their Majesties embarked and proceeded for Algeria at soon, escorted by the Imperial squadron. The health of their Majesties is excellent.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SUNDAY.—Despatches received here state that several Mussulman officers had been shot at Beyrout.

OUTWARD AMERICAN M[AIL]

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY—The Royal [Mail steamer] Persia, from Liverpool, for New York, ar[rived this] forenoon. Embarked passengers and [mails] and proceeded at 5-15, p.m.

THE WEATHER.—The change for the [better] was noticed on Saturday, has not contin[ued …] day morning the sky was cloudy and lowe[ring …] rain fell then. During the day there were [showers] which left the streets and roads in a ver[y …] condition. The day, however, was quite [fine …] the equinoctial storm has passed, and, bee[ing …] such unseasonable weather, we may reas[onably expect] some sunny and quiet days before the [end of the] month.

DRUMCREE CHURCH, COUNTY WESTME[ATH.—A] valuable and handsome clock has just bee[n placed in the] tower of this church, presented by Rober[t …] of Drumcree House, manufactured expr[essly …] by Messrs. Booth, Stephen's-green, Du[blin …] great boon to the inhabitants, as well as a[…] the church, there having been previously n[o …] in the neighbourhood.

COOMBE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.—We hav[e been reques]ted to intimate that, despite the efforts [made] there still exists a deficiency of nearly £[…] tributions to this valuable institution fo[r the] year, and that this is the *last* day for t[he …] subscriptions available for the ensuing […] sentment. We trust that the charitabl[e …] will bear in mind that the amount of thi[s …] —which constitutes a considerable portion [of the income] of the institution—is contingent on that o[f the subscrip]tions; and that they will consequently hel[p to save] this important charity from the injurious [effects of an] insufficient grant. Donations lodged with Messrs. LaTouche and Co., before 3 o'clock, [or paid] to the sub-treasurer, Dr. Ringland, 14, Ha[…] in the course of this day, will be in suffi[cient time for] the desired object.

CONFIRMATION AT DROGHEDA.—The Lo[rd Bishop of] Kilmore held a Confirmation in the ch[urch of St.] Peter's, Drogheda, on Friday last. The [number of] candidates for the rite was the largest kn[own for] many years, being upwards of a hundre[d …] service was read by the Rev. E. G. Kelly, [… of] the parish, his lordship the bishop, in a de[…] sive address, at some length explained the [… and] uses of confirmation, and the deeply seri[ous …] the vows the candidates were about to [take …] going seriatim through the promises m[ade by their] godfathers and godmothers at their bap[tism …] ceremony was then brought to a close b[y the …] imposition of hands, and the pronunci[ation of the] blessings. The following clergymen were [present, …] attired in their black gowns, with childr[en of their] respective parishes:—Rev. Edward M. [… head] master of the Drogheda Grammar School […] Hamilton, Incumbent of Mellifont; […] Groome, Rector of Beaulieu, and Rev. […] Dunleer. The proceedings terminated by [the singing of] a hymn.—*From our own Correspondent.*

LORD LONGFORD'S VISIT TO HIS TENANTR[Y.—We have] received a communication, signed by one m[…] medical gentlemen, and seven town councill[ors of Long]ford, impugning the accuracy of our co[rrespondent's] impressions respecting the above event, b[ut …] "that it was not known by the townspe[ople by what] train, or by what mode of conveyance, [his lordship] would arrive." Our correspondent spoke [of the] meagreness of the demonstration which he w[itnessed] which may, no doubt, be thus accounte[d for; how]ever, as we have already published Mr. Ru[…'s letter in reply] der to the letter of our correspondent, [… want of] space compels us now to take leave of the [subject.]

ATHLETIC COMPETITION.—The last dis[play of ath]thenic prowess that will take place for the [sea]son, under the auspices of the Champion […] Committee, will be exhibited in the Rotu[nda …] on this (Monday) evening, under the patr[onage and in] the presence of his Excellency the Lord [Lieutenant] who, it must be granted, vies with his […] predecessor, the Earl of Eglinton, in the en[couragement] of manly and invigorating exercises. A re[ference to the] advertisement will show that nothing [… in the way of] attraction is left to be desired, save that the [state] of the weather may prove propitious on thi[s in]teresting occasion. The fine band of the […] Greys and the always pleasing performanc[es of the ju]venile musicians of the Hibernian Military [School may] be expected to progress their wonted attrac[tions to the] fairer portions of the visitors.

The band of the 2nd Dragoons will, by p[ermission of] Colonel Clarke, play at Bray this day (Mond[ay, weather] permitting, from 3 to 5 o'clock, under dir[ection of Mr.] Owen, bandmaster.

THE GALE—DETENTION OF SHIPPING.—[In conse]quence of the boisterous character of t[he weather] during Thursday night, all the cross-Chan[nel steamers] were late in arriving at this port yesterd[ay …] but not so much behind time as to affect t[heir sail]ing again last evening at their advertis[ed hours of] sailing. The steamer Lyra, for Moreca[mbe, which] as stated in yesterday's paper, remained [in port] the whole of Thursday night, left this p[ort at …] o'clock yesterday morning with about [… head of] cattle on board; but we understand th[at owing to] the violence of the gale, she was obliged [to put into] Bangor, where she remained for a sho[rt time, and] again put to sea. The Bangor steame[r, notwith]standing the very limited number of [passengers] offering, continued to ply throughout t[he day] yesterday. The new iron ship Jane P[…] was to have left for the Clyde yesterday [in] tow of the steam-tug Conqueror, did not [take her de]parture. Last evening, she still remaine[d at the] Albert-quay, with the tug-boat alongsid[e. A] favourable change in the weather, whe[n she will] proceed to sea. The wind kept blowi[ng] from the South-West up till yesterday afte[rnoon, when] it chopped round to N.N.W. After gaini[ng …] it became somewhat calmer; but it would [appear it] had only abated for a short time to "dr[aw breath,"] as, at an early hour this morning, it was b[lowing with] increased vigour, accompanied at interv[als by] showers of rain.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—W[ith feelings] of regret, we announce the occurrence o[f a fatal] accident—alike painful on account of the me[lancholy cir]cumstances under which it was occasioned [and the] sad effect on those who must be the suffer[ers. It ap]pears that on Thursday evening last, one J[… who] was in the employment of the Great So[uthern and] Western Railway Company, at what is gene[rally known] as "flagsman," his duty in connexion wit[h the sta]tion being to attend at the company's [gate which] crosses the Blackbog-road, adjoining this t[own, and to] keep it closed on the approach of the trains. [A sentry] box was erected at one side of the gate, [where he] usually took his stand during the day. D[… our] readers are aware that the bridges on the lin[e …] crossing the River Burren are now—and ha[ve been for] some time past—in course of repair. It see[ms the de]ceased was, shortly previous to the occurre[nce of the] accident, viewing the progress of the work[s when] he observed the "pay-engine"—an exceed[ingly heavy] and swift locomotive—coming at full speed […] Seeing it approach, he moved in the directi[on …] it was coming, in order to be at his post [when] it should arrive to pay him the wages […] He was walking slowly and quite inatte[ntive to the] quick advance of the engine, when it r[an over] him ere he had time to move out of its [way, or] avert the dreadful end to which he was de[stined. The] hand of destruction was now upon him, and [… the resist]less force of the great implement crushed [him to the] ground; it passed over him with the rapidity [of a light]ning flash, and the body of the unfortuna[te man was] found at either side of the rail—a hideous […] arms were hewn off, and a portion of the h[ead severed] from the lifeless body, which presented a g[hastly spec]tacle. An inquest was held yesterday on th[e body, and] in accordance with the evidence, and a resp[… the jury] returned the following verdict:—"That J[…] came by his death accidentally by a rai[lway engine] having passed over him, but no blame is [attached to] the engine driver, and we strongly reco[mmend the] widow and orphans to the kind consideration [of the com]pany." Deceased was for twenty-seven yea[rs a member] of the police force, and on his retiring fro[m it] a pension of £33 per annum was awarded h[im …] sudden and lamentable death, a wife and [… children] are left unprovided for. The jury, with […] humane feeling, have recommended them to [the consi]deration of the Railway Company. But th[ere is] also one for the public: for on the public, [… in a great] sense, devolves their future sustenance. [We would] therefore, suggest the establishment of a f[und in their] aid, and, need we say, we shall be most h[appy to ac]knowledge any subscriptions, and hand th[em over to] whoever may be appointed to receive sam[e.—…] *Post.*

CAPRICORNUS AT A PREMIUM.—The us[ual weekly] meeting of the Ballinasloe Guardians w[as held on] Wednesday last, when the report of the v[isiting com]mittee was read as follows:—"Visited [… the] schools, infirmaries, farm, and fever hospital[s, and found] everything, as regards the management, c[lean… dis]cipline of the establishment, satisfactory [… In our] opinion that for the day yards it would be [well to get] a goat to consume the grass and weeds th[at …] in the house are unable to keep down, a[nd to] obtain a supply of nutritious milk, that m[ight be ser]viceable for patients in the infirmary. The […] laundry and kitchen require repair, an[d the house] requires to have its sewers examined a[nd put in] working order.—(Signed) CLANCARTY.—10t[h …] 1860."

THE IRISH IN ITALY.—If those deluded […] who left Ireland for Rome were desirous [of the] pleasures of a campaign in Italy, their wis[h is likely] to be gratified. With Victor Emmanuel [at the head] of 50,000 veterans in the north, and Gar[ibaldi with a] like number of seasoned volunteer war[riors, flushed] with conquest, in the south, hemming in [the] mercenaries in the Marches, we wish them [… a clean pair] of heels, and a safe deliverance, for we ap[prehend few] of them will return to relate their adve[ntures in the] "Holy War." They will soon be surro[unded by an] infuriate population, now in insurrection, [and the] bold position assumed by Victor Emman[uel, together] with his threats of clearing the country [of Lamori]ciere's foreign cut-throats, it is unneces[sary to antici]pate the result.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

THE CURRAGH ARCHERY CLUB.—The p[…] of the members of this club, which was po[stponed on] Friday, in consequence of the very inclem[ency of] the weather, came off on Saturday, in a spa[ce] opposite to the camp, which had been [selected] for the purpose. We regret the appropria[…] were deprived, in a great degree, the "C[…] displaying their skill in archery, as con[…] the members of the other clubs in Ireland, [who were] generously invited to compete with thes[e … for the] prize, by the apprehension which the wet […] day caused as to the unsettled state of [the weather. A] number of ladies from various archery cl[ubs …] had also entered the lists, but they, too, […]

OUTWARD AMERICAN MAIL.

Queenstown, Sunday—The Royal Mail steamship Persia, from Liverpool, for New York, arrived here this forenoon. Embarked passengers and latest telegrams, and proceeded at 5-15, p.m.

The Weather.—The change for the better, which was noticed on Saturday, has not continued. Yesterday morning the sky was cloudy and lowering, and some rain fell then. During the day there were some showers, which left the streets and roads in a very disagreeable condition. The day, however, was quite warm, and as the equinoctial storm has passed, and been preceded by such unseasonable weather, we may reasonably expect some sunny and quiet days before the close of the month.

Drumcree Church, County Westmeath.—A very valuable and handsome clock has just been put up in the tower of this church, presented by Robert Smyth, Esq., of Drumcree House, manufactured expressly to order by Messrs. Booth, Stephen's-green, Dublin. It is a great boon to the inhabitants, as well as an ornament to the church, there having been previously no public clock in the neighbourhood.

Coombe Lying-in Hospital.—We have been requested to intimate that, despite the efforts already made, there still exists a deficiency of nearly £50 in the contributions to this valuable institution for the current year, and that this is the *last* day for the payment of subscriptions available for the ensuing corporate presentment. We trust that the charitable and humane will bear in mind that the amount of this presentment—which constitutes a considerable portion of the income of the institution—is contingent on that of the subscriptions; and that they will consequently hasten to rescue this important charity from the injurious results of an insufficient grant. Donations lodged with the bankers, Messrs. LaTouche and Co., before 3 o'clock, or forwarded to the sub-treasurer, Dr. Ringland, 14, Harcourt-street, in the course of this day, will be in sufficient time for the desired object.

Confirmation at Drogheda.—The Lord Bishop of Kilmore held a Confirmation in the church of St. Peter's, Drogheda, on Friday last. The number of candidates for the rite was the largest known here for many years, being upwards of a hundred. After the service was read by the Rev. E. G. Kelly, the rector of the parish, his lordship the bishop, in a deeply impressive address, at some length explained the origin and uses of confirmation, and the deeply serious nature of the vows the candidates were about to enter into: going *seriatim* through the promises made by their godfathers and godmothers at their baptisms. The ceremony was then brought to a close by the solemn imposition of hands, and the pronunciation of the blessings. The following clergymen were in attendance, attired in their black gowns, with children from their respective parishes:—Rev. Edward M. Goslett, head master of the Drogheda Grammar School; Rev. Alfred Hamilton, Incumbent of Mellifont; Rev. Edward Groome, Rector of Beaulieu, and Rev. —— Long, of Dunleer. The proceedings terminated by the singing of a hymn.—*From our own Correspondent.*

Lord Longford's Visit to his Tenantry.—We have received a communication, signed by one magistrate, two medical gentlemen, and seven town councillors, of Longford, impugning the accuracy of our correspondent's impressions respecting the above event, but admitting "that it was not known by the townspeople by what train, or by what mode of conveyance, his lordship would arrive." Our correspondent spoke merely of the meagreness of the demonstration which he witnessed, and which may, no doubt, be thus accounted for. However, as we have already published Mr. Ruxton's rejoinder to the letter of our correspondent, regard for our space compels us now to take leave of the subject.

Athletic Competition.—The last display of callisthenic prowess that will take place for the present season, under the auspices of the Champion Competition Committee, will be exhibited in the Rotundo Gardens on this (Monday) evening, under the patronage and in the presence of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, who, it must be granted, vies with his distinguished predecessor, the Earl of Eglinton, in the encouragement of manly and invigorating exercises. A reference to our advertisement will show that nothing in the way of attraction is left to be desired, save that the fitful genius of the weather may prove propitious on this highly interesting occasion. The fine band of the Royal Scots Greys and the always pleasing performance of the juvenile musicians of the Hibernian Military School may be expected to progress their wonted attractions for the fairer portions of the visiters.

The band of the 2nd Dragoons will, by permission of Colonel Clarke, play at Bray this day (Monday), weather permitting, from 3 to 5 o'clock, under direction of Mr. Owen, bandmaster.

The Gale—Detention of Shipping.—In consequence of the boisterous character of the weather during Thursday night, all the cross-Channel steamers were late in arriving at this port yesterday morning, but not so much behind time as to affect their departing again last evening at their advertised hours for sailing. The steamer Lyra, for Morecambe, which, as stated in yesterday's paper, remained at our quays the whole of Thursday night, left this port at eight o'clock yesterday morning with about 250 head of cattle on board; but we understand that, owing to the violence of the gale, she was obliged to put into Bangor, where she remained for a short time, and again put to sea. The Bangor steamers, notwithstanding the very limited number of passengers offering, continued to ply throughout the whole of yesterday. The new iron ship Jane Porter, which was to have left for the Clyde yesterday morning in tow of the steam-tug Conqueror, did not take her departure. Last evening, she still remained moored at Albert-quay, with the tug-boat alongside, waiting a favourable change in the weather, when she would proceed to sea. The wind kept blowing furiously from the South-West up till yesterday afternoon, when it chopped round to N.N.W. After gaining this point, it became somewhat calmer; but it would seem that it had only abated for a short time to "draw breath," as, at an early hour this morning, it was blowing with increased vigour, accompanied at intervals by heavy showers of rain.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Melancholy and Fatal Accident.—With feelings of regret, we announce the occurrence of a painful accident—alike painful on account of the melancholy circumstances under which it was occasioned, and of its sad effect on those who must be the sufferers. It appears that on Thursday evening last, one John Devine was in the employment of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, at what is generally known as "flagsman," his duty in connexion with that situation being to attend at the company's gate, which crosses the Blackbog-road, adjoining this town, and to keep it closed on the approach of the trains. A sentry box was erected at one side of the gate, in which he usually took his stand during the day. Doubtless, our readers are aware that the bridges on the line of railway crossing the River Burren are now—and have been for some time past—in course of repair. It seems that Devine was, shortly previous to the occurrence of the accident, viewing the progress of the works here, when he observed the "pay-engine"—an exceedingly small and swift locomotive—coming at full speed on the line. Seeing it approach, he moved in the direction in which it was coming, in order to be at his post by the time it should arrive to pay him the wages then due.—He was walking slowly and quite inattentive to the quick advance of the engine, when it rushed upon him ere he had time to move out of its track, and avert the dreadful end to which he was destined. The hand of destruction was now upon him, and the matchless force of the great implement crushed him to the ground; it passed over him with the rapidity of the lightning flash, and the body of the unfortunate man was found at either side of the rail—a hideous sight. Both arms were hewn off, and a portion of the head severed from the lifeless body, which presented a ghastly spectacle. An inquest was held yesterday on the body, and in accordance with the evidence, and a respectable jury returned the following verdict:—"That John Devine came by his death accidentally by a railway engine having passed over him, but no blame is attached to the engine driver, and we strongly recommend the widow and orphans to the kind consideration of the company." Deceased was for twenty-seven years a member of the police force, and on his retiring from the service, a pension of £33 per annum was awarded him. By his sudden and lamentable death, a wife and six children are left unprovided for. The jury, with a naturally humane feeling, have recommended them to the consideration of the Railway Company. But their case is also one for the public: for on the public, in a moral sense, devolves their future sustenance. We would, therefore, suggest the establishment of a fund in their aid, and, need we say, we shall be most happy to acknowledge any subscriptions, and hand them over to whoever may be appointed to receive same.—*Carlow Post.*

Capricornus at a Premium.—The usual weekly meeting of the Ballinasloe Guardians was held on Wednesday last, when the report of the visiting committee was read as follows:—"Visited the house, schools, infirmaries, farm, and fever hospital, and found everything, as regards the management, care, and discipline of the establishment, satisfactory. I am of opinion that for the day yards it would be well to have a goat to consume the grass and weeds that the hands in the house are unable to keep down, and thereby obtain a supply of nutritious milk, that might be serviceable for patients in the infirmary. The floor of the laundry and kitchen require repair, and the former requires to have its sewers examined and put into working order.—(Signed) Clancarty.—10th September, 1860."

The Irish in Italy.—If those deluded young men who left Ireland for Rome were desirous to enjoy the pleasures of a campaign in Italy, their wishes are likely to be gratified. With Victor Emmanuel and an army of 50,000 veterans in the north, and Garibaldi with a like number of seasoned volunteer warriors, flushed with conquest, in the south, hemming in Lamoriciere's mercenaries in the Marches, we wish them a clean pair of heels, and a safe deliverance, for we apprehend few of them will return to relate their adventures in the "Holy War." They will soon be surrounded by an infuriate population, now in insurrection, and from the bold position assumed by Victor Emmanuel, coupled with his threats of clearing the country from Lamoriciere's foreign cut-throats, it is unnecessary to anticipate the result.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

The Curragh Archery Club.—The prize meeting of the members of this club, which was postponed from Friday, in consequence of the very inclement state of the weather, came off on Saturday, in a space of ground opposite to the camp, which was appropriately laid out for the purpose. We regret as the "Curragh men" were deprived, in a great degree, the opportunity of displaying their skill in archery, as competitors of the other clubs in Ireland, with that of the members of the other clubs in Ireland, were generously invited to compete with them for the prize, by the apprehension which the wet of the previous day caused as to the unsettled state of the weather. A number of ladies from various archery clubs in Ireland had also entered the lists, but they, too, like their male competitors, were afraid to venture forth and tread the saturated green award. Notwithstanding these discouragements, however, the match did come off, it being almost exclusively confined to officers of the camp who are members of the club; and though the competitors had not the stimulus of applauding spectators, as they skilfully directed their winged shafts to the gold, blue, or red, their ardour was in no way abated. The weather overhead was favourable, though dark clouds continually intercepted the bright sun that struggled to be propitious. The prize competed for was a beautifully-executed centrepiece, which may, if necessary, be converted into a flower vase, manufactured by Mr. Melmer, Grafton-street, bearing the inscription—"Champion Prize, open to all Ireland; presented by the Curragh Archery Club, September 1860." This testimonial to the archery skill of the successful competitor was awarded, after an excellent and interesting contest, to Mr. Thomas De Burgh, Curragh Club. The prize match having concluded, the members entered into competition amongst themselves, by way of practice, which was continued with great spirit to an advanced hour of the day. The band of the 20th Regiment was present on the ground, and mingled with the whizzing of the arrows those pleasing dulcet strains which they know so well how to produce.

Special Inquiry.—A Special inquiry, by virtue of a precept addressed to the Sheriff of this county by the Lord Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, was held in the Court-house on Tuesday last, at 12 o'clock a.m., before Edward L. Jameson, Esq., Sub-Sheriff. The object of the inquiry was to ascertain the value of certain glebe lands in the parish of Kellistown, consisting of 17 acres 3 roods and 33 perches, valued at £48 10s per annum, which were to be transferred to Robert S. Doyne, Esq., the landlord, in exchange for 19 acres 3 roods and 4 perches, to be given by Mr. Doyne to the rector, the Rev. J. P. Garrett. Mr. William R. FitzMaurice, of Everton, appeared on the part of Mr. Doyne; and Mr. William Johnson for Colonel Bunbury, who derives a chief rent from the lands of Kellistown. Mr. Thomas Jameson, Clerk of the Crown, appeared as solicitor for the parties concerned. The following jury were sworn:—Thomas H. Carroll, foreman; William Boake, William Whitmore, William Henderson, John B. Edwards, Stanley Johnson, jun.; William Faircloth, James C. Bell, Thomas Edwards, George Woods, M. W. Rowe, and Edward Hopkins. Mr. James Hade, civil engineer, was then sworn and proved the survey and the map attached thereto to be correct. He valued the glebe lands to be surrendered to Mr. Doyne at £48 10s. per annum, and the land to be given in exchange at about the same amount. Upon this evidence the jury found a verdict at the estimated value of the glebe lands, and attached their signatures to the issue.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

The Steamship Connaught.—Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather which has retarded the labours of the machinists employed in repairing the engines of the Connaught, we have the gratification of announcing that her machinery is now perfect in every particular. Under the able superintendence of Mr. Glover, assisted by Mr. Lee, the work has gone on rapidly, and in its execution no pains have been spared to make it permanently substantial. The Connaught will make her trial trip round the Arran Islands on Wednesday next.—*Galway Vindicator.*

Crinoline in the Workhouse.—Two young girls inmates of the workhouse, were brought before the Liverpool Police-court on Wednesday for having created a disturbance in that establishment. They had previously been sent to jail for 21 days for a similar offence. A female official from the workhouse stated that on the previous day, on the prisoners returning to the workhouse, after having been out, she noticed that they had something bulky spreading out their dresses, and she ordered that they should be examined, and, stitched within the bottom of each of their dress, was found the hoops now produced (one was the veritable hoop of a beer barrel, and the other a circle of cane, such as some *ladies* wear). When they were being taken from them they resisted, created a noise, and struck at the persons trying to divest them of them. The prisoners denied striking at any one, but said that they had been thrown down to take the hoops away, and had been roughly used. They were ordered to jail for 42 days.

A Man with Four Wives.—At the Liverpool Police-court on Wednesday, a man, named John Williams, about 50 years of age, was brought up, charged with bigamy. Two of the prisoner's wives, one of whom had only been married to him a few months, were in court. Both women appeared to enjoy the old man's predicament amazingly, and often smiled when any statement of the old gentleman's "philanderings" came out in evidence. It transpired that Williams has four wives living, and he was consequently remanded for ten days, in order that the proper witnesses might be produced. On leaving the dock the gay Lothario cast a lingering glance, accompanied with a "sweet" smile, at both his wives, as much as to say—

"How happy could I be with either
Were t'other dear charmer away."

It is understood that Williams holds a very good position in Liverpool, in the timber trade.

Wills.—Lord Sandys.—The will of Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Arthur Moyses William Hill, Baron Sandys, colonel of the Scots Greys, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 1st of the present month by his brother, Lord George Augustus Hill, the sole executor. The personalty was sworn under £10,000. His lordship has left the whole of his property, real and personal, to his brother, Lord George Augustus Hill, fifth son of the second Marquis of Downshire. The will bears date the 17th July, 1848. His lordship died at his seat, Ombersley Court, Worcestershire, on the 16th of July last, at the age of 69, and was the second son of the said marquis. Lord Sandys having died a bachelor, the title and entailed estates pass to his brother, Lord Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill, P.C., K.T.S. of Portugal, the third son of the said Marquis.—Major General Godfrey Charles Mundy, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jersey, who died in London on the 10th of July last, had made his will on the 8th of May, 1855, which was proved in London on the 10th of this month. The executors are Montagu Chambers, Esq., Q.C., and Abel Jenkins, Esq., of New Inn, who are also the trustees. The personal property was sworn under £12,000. The major-general had, moreover, a power of disposition over various sums of trust property, amounting to £30,000, and on the decease of his wife—who is the daughter of the late Hon. and Very Rev. William Herbert, Dean of Carlisle—he directs that the said sum and all other property shall be divided between his two sons, the elder taking two-thirds and the younger the remainder. The major-general has made bequests of three swords, which he appears to have highly esteemed. These decorative weapons he has bequeathed to his eldest son and his (the testator's) two brothers, one to each. The family of this gallant officer is highly distinguished in rank, as well as in naval and military command. Major-General Frederick Thomas Buller, of St. Alban's-place, Pall-mall, who held a commission in the Coldstream Guards, died at Dover on the 5th of June last, at the age of sixty-one; and during a residence in Austria made his will, dated the 21st August, 1857, in Ischl, leaving all his property to his brother, the Rev. W. Buller, whom he appointed sole executor. The terms of the wills are very brief, and drawn up in his own handwriting, and attested by two witnesses, one a French soldier, and the other a native of Austria.—*Illustrated News.*

The Championship of the Thames.—The great race between Chambers, the present champion of the Thames, and White, who aspires to that proud distinction, which is to take place on Tuesday, from Putney to Mortlake, is the all-engrossing topic in aquatic circles. Chambers, who belongs to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has been in London nearly a fortnight, in sharp practice, accompanied by the renowned Henry Clasper, and is rowing admirably. White, who was formerly defeated by Chambers, is certainly in much better condition than then, but the odds are 6 to 4 on Chambers. The men may be seen at their training regularly at Putney, and, although Chambers is so decidedly the favourite, the friends of White think his opponent will have his work to do to beat him. The Messrs. Searle, the Thames Subscription Club, the London Rowing Club, and White have chartered steamers for the conveyance of spectators. The stake for which the men row is £400.

Extraordinary Shooting.—Five sergeants of the 22nd depot Battalion, Stirling, having got up a shooting match in the first period (from 150 to 300) on Friday, the 7th inst., made an average of 29·43 points per man; and having, on Sunday last, seen in the *United Service Gazette* a paragraph relative to a detachment of eight men of the 2nd Battalion, 18th Foot, making in the first period—file, volley, and skirmishing practice—the then unprecedented average of 55·64, the sergeants then resolved, if possible, to gain permission to perform the file, volley, and skirmishing practice. This liberty having been granted, and the practice conducted under the superintendence of Captain Webber, 42nd Royal Highlanders, musketry instructor to the battalion, the following are the averages obtained:—1st period, 22·40; file firing, 13·20; skirmishing, 9·80—making the figure of merit 65·60. Percentage of hits to rounds fired, 86·80, which we believe to be the best shooting with the Enfield rifle ever published.

The Royal Prince and "the Great Unwashed."—The people's ball, on the 30th ultimo, began at eight o'clock. It was given in the building erected for the grand ball. The tickets were placed at one dollar each, and no restrictions were made in regard to dress. The services of the Prince were secured, and, in fact, the whole affair was but a show of the Prince to an indiscriminate audience at a dollar a head. The thing was too transparent, however, and many people stayed away rather than patronise such an exhibition. The ball was got up to help to pay the expenses of the former *fêtes*, and the people present included all ranks and classes. A few of the aristocracy were present in full dress, and were elbowed by about 3,000 of the lower classes in sacks, talmas, shawls, frock coats, and all sorts of garments, in all sorts of styles, and of all hues and shapes. The ladies were of the best and worst classes, and were indiscriminately admitted, but kept apart on the floor. Some wore hats, some were dressed in ball and some in street costume. Only the lower classes, and but few of these danced. The Prince and suite were present, all in full dress except the Earl of St. Germains, who wore a red vest. He arrived at half-past nine, and stayed about an hour. In a very short time they saw the position of things, and sat in the Royal box in the gallery as stiffly as statues, whilst the crowd, as if appreciating the show, gathered below and inspected the party with the utmost freedom. All the suite seemed dull and embarrassed, while the Prince sat blushing deeply and perfectly silent. Even the building seemed to share in the general feeling and look shabby, while lights were turned on only half blaze. The Prince remained a short time, and, being unable to endure it longer, retired, a few faint cheers following him. The people paid no sort of respect to him while he was present, but called out "Music," hissed, and clapped, as if they were in the pit of a third-rate theatre. The supper was thin but good. Altogether, it was a catchpenny affair, equally disgraceful to those who originated it, and those who permitted the Prince to go to such an exhibition.—*Letter from* ...

Fatal Accident from the Noise of a Railway Train.—On Friday afternoon an investigation took place before Mr. Wakley, coroner, and a respectable jury, at the Lord Wellington, Sussex-street, Tottenham-court-road, into the circumstances attending the dreadful death of Mr. Joseph Dodd Burnett, aged 37, a timber merchant and extensive Government contractor, doing business at Tottenham-court-road, and residing at Woodgreen, Tottenham. Mr. Thompson, of Great Quebec-street, Marylebone, stated that on Monday evening, about six, he was driving a phaeton under the Camden Town bridge of the Blackwall Railway, accompanied by deceased and another gentleman, and the noise of a train passing at the time frightened the horse, which bolted, and having ran some distance, witness seemed to get the better of it, whereupon the deceased, in his fright, snatched the reins and pulled the animal from one side of the road to the other, causing all three to be thrown out, inflicting frightful injuries to deceased, and more or less injury to himself and the other gentleman, who was unable to attend on account of it. Deceased was removed to the hospital. By the Jury—The train was whistling on passing the bridge. The house surgeon of University Hospital deposed that the deceased was admitted about eight o'clock on the above evening on account of various serious injuries. It was considered necessary to amputate one leg about an hour and a half afterwards, and he expired early on Wednesday morning. A juryman protested against a train whistling, as in this case, when so passing a bridge over a metropolitan thoroughfare, and suggested that some means should be adopted, which could be easily done, to deaden the rumbling sound of a train passing over such a bridge, as numbers of similar accidents had recently occurred. The coroner concurred in the latter suggestion, and expressed his willingness to receive any recommendation to that effect. The jury, however, simply returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Suspected Poisoning of a Wife.—At Willenhall, in South Staffordshire, a circumstance has occurred which has given rise to some excitement, and has occasioned the arrest of a man named William King, a key smith, on a charge of poisoning his wife. It appears that the woman has lived away from her husband for several months past, but that, on Wednesday night, he met her in the street, and gave her money to spend in ale, and she purchased and drank three half pints. Subsequently, her husband gave her some rum out of a bottle he had in his possession, and at about a quarter to twelve the same night she became ill, and suffered violent pain from cramp in the legs. A surgeon was sent for, and Mr. Taylor, assistant to Mr. Harhill, soon arrived. Mr. Taylor prescribed an emetic, and also medicine, but the serious symptoms could not be abated. The woman continued to get worse, and died at about a quarter to six o'clock on Thursday morning. An inquest was opened on the body, and witness deposed to the deceased's statement as to the conduct of her husband, related above. The coroner adjourned the inquest, and the husband was taken into custody, charged on suspicion of having poisoned the deceased.

Serious Gun Accident.—Nine miners from Slamannan started, on Monday morning, on a poaching excursion, all with one exception being supplied with fowling pieces. These they seemed to have used most carelessly, as upon their bivouacking upon Monday at mid-day in the neighbourhood of Carronbridge, near Denny, one of the guns went off and lodged its contents in the breast of one of the party, named Fleming, who received injuries which, it is believed, will prove fatal. The gun belonged to Fleming's uncle. The Procurator Fiscal for Stirlingshire, Mr. Sconce, is making inquiry into the the occurrence.—*Scotsman.*

The Approaching Tuam Agricultural Show.—The judges of green crops—Messrs. Smythe and Cleary, visited this town and vicinity this week; and we are happy to say that their report of the crops, up to this, considering the very inclement state of the weather, is, on the whole, favourable. It is gratifying also to know that the entries for all "classes of competition" are such as will make the "show" a decided success. As little time now is left for entering, we would advise all the other intending competitors who may yet remain to be on the alert. Captain Gascoyne, the hon. secretary, with other members of the committee, will be here in the early part of next week.—*Tuam Herald.*

A Wondrous Great Fact.—M. Alexandre Dumas has written to one of his friends in Paris that he entered Naples the same day as his "friend Garibaldi."

Civil Service—Excise Branch.—Mr. Edward Jones, First Class Assistant, Dublin Second Division, Dublin Collection, has been appointed Officer of Carmarthen Third Ride, Wales West Collection. Mr. Thomas Allen, Dropped First Class Assistant, Dublin Collection, has been appointed First Class Assistant, Dublin Second Division, Dublin Collection. Mr. John Kelly, Officer of Portumna Ride, Athlone Collection, has been appointed to Killarney First Ride, Bandon Collection. Mr. Bernard Grogan, Officer of Charlbury Ride, Oxford Collection, has been appointed to Portumna Ride, Athlone Collection. Mr. Robert Urch, Officer of Galway Ride, Galway Collection, has been appointed Second Clerk, Galway Collection. Mr. Walter Moore, Dropped First Class Assistant, Dublin Collection, has been appointed Officer of Galway Ride, Galway Collection. Mr. Thomas Saul, Officer of Bushmills Division, Coleraine Collection, has been appointed to Liverpool Eleventh Division, Liverpool Collection. Mr. Henry Thomas Price, Officer of Killarney First Ride, Bandon Collection, has been appointed to Cleobury Ride, Stourbridge Collection. Mr. Timothy Ambler, Officer of Campden Ride, Worcester Collection, has been appointed to Bushmills Division, Coleraine Collection. Mr. Edmond Wallace, Dropped First Class Assistant, Dublin Collection, has been appointed First Class Assistant, Londonderry Second Division, Londonderry Collection. Mr. James A. Westfield, Second Class Assistant, Liverpool Collection, has been appointed Second Class Assistant, Dublin Collection. Mr. Joseph Kennedy, Officer of Dublin Fifth Division, Dublin Collection, has been appointed to Coleraine First Division, Coleraine Collection. Mr. Charles Thomas, Officer of Coleraine First Division, Coleraine Collection, has been appointed to Dublin Fifth Division, Dublin Collection.

Education and Income Tax Departments.—There are vacancies in the Education Office, Dublin, for which a competitive examination will take place in October next. There is a vacancy in the Income Tax Office, Dublin.

Mails for Monte Video and Buenos Ayres.—In connection with the monthly line of French mail packets between Bordeaux and the Brazils, which was established in May last, a branch line has now been organised between Rio de Janeiro and the ports of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. Commencing, therefore, with the mail appointed to be despatched from Bordeaux on the 25th inst., letters, newspapers, and other printed papers addressed to the Republic of Uruguay and the Argentine Confederation may be forwarded once a month by the French packets. Letters, &c., to be thus sent must be posted in London not later than the 24th of each month. The rates of postage chargeable on such letters, &c., and which must in all cases be paid in advance, will be as follows:—For a letter not exceeding ¼oz., 1s 4d; above ¼oz., and not exceeding ½oz., 2s; above ½oz., and not exceeding 1oz., 2s 8d; for each additional ½oz., 8d. For a packet of British newspapers duly registered at the General Post-office for transmission abroad, not exceeding 4oz., 1d; above 4oz., and not exceeding ½lb., 2d; above ½lb., and not exceeding 1lb., 4d.; above 1lb., and not exceeding 1½lb., 6d; for each additional ½lb., 2d. For a packet of printed papers, other than British newspapers duly registered at the General Post-office for transmission abroad, not exceeding 4oz., 3d; above 4oz., and not exceeding ½lb., 6d; above ½lb., and not exceeding 1lb., 1s; above 1lb., and not exceeding 1½lb., 1s 6d.; for each additional ½lb., 6d. Letters for Uruguay and the Argentine Confederation intended to be forwarded by French packet cannot be registered. In the absence of any special address, the amount of postage paid upon letters, &c., will be regarded as an indication of choice of route on the part of the senders. Any letter, newspaper, or other printed paper, however, which may be sufficiently prepaid, will be forwarded by the first packet sailing, whether British or French.

Correspondence.

MOB LICENCE IN THEATRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, September 15, 1860.

Sir,—Under the above heading, your correspondent, "Opera," in this day's Times, refers to a nuisance of long standing in our National Theatre—a nuisance which, so far from being abated, appears to have increased year by year, and is now intolerable. Your correspondent complains of the interruptions caused by the parties in question. So do I. But, in addition, I have to complain of the coarse, vulgar, and too often, gross sentiments uttered in a loud voice by more than one of the occupants of the upper gallery—and this, too, in presence of the ladies of Dublin, brought together to hear the refined music of the great masters of the Italian school, and for which, to say the least of it, the manager charges a very remunerating fee. I therefore think he is bound to protect the audience from the insults offered by the occupants of the upper gallery, and I have no hesitation in saying that unless he takes some effectual steps to accomplish that object, he will find that the house, sooner or later, will be deserted by many of those upon whose support, under other circumstances, he might calculate with confidence. Let us, therefore, impress upon the manager the necessity, on public and private grounds, of removing this cause of complaint without a single day's delay.—I remain, your obedient servant,

Paterfamilias.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—In London every one runs to the leviathan of the press with his grievance, and here we recognise in you, not only the bearer of the name, but the wielder of the power of the mighty Jove himself.

I have frequently been struck, when present at the Italian Operas, with the reflection, that it is strange why, of all other stage performances, it is only in Italian Operas that the system prevails of having the proprietor upon the very stage, hooded though to some extent he is, and I have often been annoyed at the objectionable loudness with which he plied his art, for I do consider it is objectionable to an audience thus to disregard its presence, and to pay no heed to what is due to it. Prompting behind the scenes is carried to a very great length at amateur performances—so much so as to cause at times loud laughter, but that is an exceptional and an excusable case.

On Saturday evening, however, the performance of "Lucrezia Borgia," the words of the opera and of the songs were heard with the greatest distinctness over the whole house, before they were uttered by the company.

Numbers of persons near me remarked upon the unpleasantness of it, and I am sure there was no one present that did not hear the prompter's voice with pain. Surely Mesdames Grisi and Gassier, and Signor Mario, did not require to have the familiar words of this opera, in which they have appeared, probably, some hundreds of times, thus proclaimed in their ears.

As I am a little in a censorious mood, perhaps I may as well add that an audience prefers the music of the orchestra, pure and simple, to the loud, but less sweet, sounds of the conductor's foot upon the floor, or of his baton on the music stand, when, in the exuberance of his musical fervour, not alone his limbs are in rapid motion, but his very head is in momentary danger of being swung from off his ecstatic shoulders.—I am, sir, yours, obediently,

The Minstrel Boy.

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

London, Friday.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held this day, at the London Tavern, to consider the propriety of granting a lease of the undertaking of the company to the Waterford and Limerick Company.

Mr. Edmund Power, Tramore, county Waterford, took the chair.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting and the following heads of agreement between the respective companies:—

Head of terms of agreement for the working of the Waterford and Kilkenny, and Kilkenny Junction Railways, by the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company. 1st—The term to be five years. 2nd—The payment to be 43 per cent. of the gross receipts, exclusive of rents for the Waterford and Kilkenny line; and not to be more than 45 per cent. for the Kilkenny Junction line. 3rd—The permanent way to be kept in good and substantial working order, and the stations, &c., in repair, by the Waterford and Limerick Company. 4th—The rolling stock to be taken over at a valuation, and the amount of such valuation to be made good at the termination of the contract, less a fair allowance for wear and tear. 5th—The working to commence, if possible, on the 15th of August, 1860. The staff and officials at present on the line (the London office not included) to be taken over to the Limerick company; the Kilkenny Board to give all necessary notices of discharge to all parties not required by the Limerick Company. 6th—Monthly payments to be made to the Kilkenny Company by the Limerick Company. 7th—Four trains a day each way to be run as at present, and the working of the line to be under the direction of a joint committee of four Waterford and Kilkenny directors, and four Waterford and Limerick directors; and if a difference of opinion arises, to be submitted by reference to arbitrators. 8th—The legitimate traffic of each line to be maintained inviolate, and that of the Limerick Company be disposed of to any other company, if this agreement to be void. 9th—The usual clauses contained in deeds for carrying out similar working arrangements between railway companies to be inserted in the deed to be executed in this matter. 10th—That the directors and officials of both companies shall at all times pass free over the railway. 11th—That the stores on hands be paid for at a valuation.

The Chairman said, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Coleman, the chairman of the company, he found himself called on to take the chair. As the meeting was aware, the board had been removed to Ireland, and since that step had been taken, he could assure the shareholders present that the directors had given the affairs of the company their utmost attention, having held meetings once a fortnight; and, when they had placed themselves in a position to form an opinion on the subject, they had come to the conclusion that the working of the line could be managed more economically if it were handed over to another company. In consequence of the line being only 31 miles in length, its working expenses amounted to 60 per cent. of the receipts for the past half year, and to 53 per cent. on the entire year. The board had now considered it advisable to recommend the shareholders to lease the line for five years to the Waterford and Limerick Company, who would work it at an expense of 43 per cent., and thereby save them 10 per cent. in the working expenses. The opinion of the shareholders had been already taken on this point, as circulars had been sent out inviting an answer; but out of 580 proprietors, to whom the question had been proposed, only 13 had replied in the negative.

Mr. Wyles—Were replies received from many to the circular afterwards sent out?

The Chairman—Yes; more than one-half have sent replies in the affirmative; and, in the case of those who gave no answer, the board thought they might assume that "silence gave consent." (No, no.) At any rate, there was a strong fact in their favour:—Proxies had been sent to the shareholders, and these had been returned—210 in favour of the leasing, and not one against it. The terms of the agreement had been read by the secretary, and explained themselves; it only remained for him to obtain the authority of this meeting in their favour, and, with this view, he begged to move that a lease be granted on the terms of the proposal, with such modifications as may be approved of by the directors, and that the directors be authorised to approve of the lease, and to affix the common seal of the company thereto.

Mr. Delahunty, of Waterford, seconded the motion. He was in favour of the leasing solely because he considered it would be a great advantage to the shareholders. The first objects which the company ought to seek were, to decrease their working expenses and to develope their traffic. He considered both objects would be effected by the lease their expenses would be decreased by 10 per cent, and the command of additional rolling stock would enable them to develop their traffic, for their present rolling stock was not suited to further development. The additional £2,000 a year given them under the lease would enable them to replace, on better terms the Government and other debts for which annual provision must be made. The Waterford and Limerick Company would be bound to work on the terms in the lease the extension line from Kilkenny to Mountrath.

Mr. Benson asked the amount of stock, original and preference, held by the persons who had sent in proxies?

The Secretary said £81,270 original, and £68,015 preference stock.

Mr. Newbury—Were the directors unanimous in proposing the lease?

Mr. Delahunty—The Irish directors were; and Mr. Coleman, chairman, and Mr. Hill, of Bristol, sent in their proxies in its favour.

Mr. Parker, secretary, said of the remaining directors Mr. Richardson was ill, and Mr. Witherin gave no opinion.

Mr. Wyles said he had not come to the meeting with the intention of opposing the directors, but he did think that some of the heads of the agreement required explanation. The rolling stock of the company was valued at £20,000; was it proposed to hand this over to the Limerick Company, and to give them the use of it without purchase or payment of interest, and at the end of five years to allow them for wear and tear?

Mr. Delahunty said the wear and tear allowed would be only for replacement, and if the Limerick Company did not receive the lease on these terms, they would not work the line at 43 per cent. The advantage of the rolling stock had been taken into account when the agreement was considered.

Mr. Wyles had expected a better explanation. The Waterford and Kilkenny Company were at present paying 6 per cent. for the very rolling stock which they now proposed to hand over to the use of another company, without any interest whatever; and, in addition to this, must actually pay for wear and tear. From the experience which he had in railway matters, he must say that such an agreement, as far as concerned the transfer of rolling stock, was very unusual. He did not agree with Mr. Delahunty that the Waterford and Limerick Company, by working the line for 43 per cent. of the working expenses, were paying for the use of this rolling stock. The Dublin and Belfast line was worked for 30 per cent.

Mr. Adams considered the rash proposal of the Irish Directors highly objectionable, seeing that the property about which they proposed to deal in so summary a manner had cost the company £600,000. When the coroner for Waterford, Mr. Delahunty, had brought the board to Ireland, the stock was in the market at 50 per cent., though it had fallen considerably since.

Mr. Ratcliffe, solicitor to the company, suggested that Mr. Adams should confine himself to the objects for which the meeting had been called.

Mr Adams was surprised at this interruption from the only shareholder who had gained anything out of the company; he had received more than any else. (Order, order.)

The Chairman thought it hardly necessary to interrupt Mr. Adams; he looked on these little attacks as mere flashes in the pan from Adams' revolver. (Laughter.)

Mr. Adams believed the lease would be very injurious to the interests of the proprietors. The interests of the two companies were diametrically opposed to each other; and if their line got into the hands of the Limerick Company, they would bring their Dublin traffic round by the Limerick Junction, instead of sending it by Kilkenny. (No, no.)

Mr. Newbury—What is the difference of mileage between the two routes?

Mr. Adams—Only about 20 miles.

The Secretary—It is 63; it is about 110 miles from Waterford to Dublin by Kilkenny, and 170 by the junction.

Mr. Adams said a joint board of four members from each of the companies was proposed; but, as some of the directors of the Kilkenny Company were also directors of the Limerick, it might so happen that the proprietors of the Kilkenny line should have only two representatives on this board.

Mr. Wyles—That could not be. Those gentlemen who are at present on both boards could not be appointed to act on the joint direction. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Adams, in conclusion, begged to move that the meeting be adjourned for a month.

A Shareholder seconded the motion.

Mr. Newbury did not approve of the terms under which the rolling stock was to be transferred, nor those for the protection of the traffic. The articles of the heads of the agreements said that the legitimate traffic of each line was to be maintained inviolate. These bonds were too loose, for they did not prevent the Dublin traffic from Waterford being brought on any other than the Kilkenny line.

Mr. Radcliffe said such a clause was sent by the board, but when he came to talk it over with counsel, he found it was worse than useless. The clause could be inserted if the shareholders deserved it.

Mr. Delahunty, on the part of the directors, would undertake the insertion of such a clause, and also a proposal that the wear and tear should not exceed £500 a year.

Mr. Wyles was ready to assure the directors—and he was certain his friend Mr. Newbury would join with him in saying—that they did not wish to thwart the directors in getting what they could out of the line, but still he felt that the articles regulating the through traffic and the rolling stock were not satisfactory.

The Chairman proposed that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Wyles, Newbury, Hornby, M.P., and George White, be appointed to assist the directors in preparing the terms of a lease, and that the meeting be adjourned for a fortnight.

The resolution was carried, and the meeting then adjourned, with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The *New Gazette of Prussia* says: "There is no longer any doubt that the Emperor of Austria will go to Warsaw to meet the Emperor Alexander at the same time as the Prince Regent. The King of Bavaria and other German Princes will also be present at the interview. The understanding between Russia and Austria has advanced to such a point that hopes are entertained that at Warsaw they will come to an accord on all the great European questions."

The Madras Board of Revenue lately asked the local government to allow four Mysore bulls to be purchased, in order to improve the Tanjore breed. The answer returned was—in one year the cost of cattle-breeding experiments was Rs. 2,455, and the result one calf! This is nearly as bad as cotton-growing experiments in Bombay.

REVISION COURT—Saturday.

In Mr. Shaw's court, the greater part of the day was occupied with the revision of the rated occupiers' list for Trinity Ward, after which the rated occupiers' claims for the same ward were proceeded with. Messrs. Hyndman and White appeared, as on the previous days, for the Conservatives, and Messrs. Keogh and Henry for the Radicals. In Mr. O'Hara's court, the remainder of the freeman's roll was under consideration, and was nearly completed. Mr. John Martin and Mr. Atkinson appeared for the Conservatives, as usual, and Mr. Costello for the Radicals. No objection of interest was raised during the day.

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH.

Yesterday (Sunday), the parish church of St. Bridget's, Bride-street, was re-opened for Divine Service, after a lengthened close, during which it has undergone several alterations. As it at present stands, few of the parishioners can recognise in it the building in which they were accustomed to meet for devotion. Indeed the church may be said to be completely changed from all it has been before. There is nothing about it to which the strictest lover of simplicity could object. While exception has been taken to super-ornamentation of Protestant religious edifices, the architect here has carefully avoided all risk in this respect. He has left the building without the least decoration, and, regarding the justness of some objections raised to others, and the rigorously plain character of this, we cannot avoid agreeing with the poet that *dum vitant stulti vitia incontraria currunt*. The old galleries, which stood for so many years, have been entirely removed, and the result is that the walls, although giving loftiness to the church, present rather a bleak and cold aspect. In winter, unless heated thoroughly by stoves, this will be felt to a painful degree. There is an increase in the number of seats to compensate for the absence of the galleries. The congregation yesterday was exceedingly numerous. We were delighted to find his Grace the Archbishop preaching. He selected as his text the 16th verse of the 5th chapter of St. Paul to the Galatians, and delivered an impressive, argumentative, and instructive sermon upon it. A collection was made, and the large sum of £136 11s. 3d. realised.

Accident.—On Saturday, between one and two o'clock, while a private, named Baker, of the G Troop of the 4th Light Dragoons, stationed at Portobello, was riding with despatches from the Royal Hospital to the Post-office, his horse fell at College-green, and fractured the rider's leg in two places. The poor fellow was at once conveyed on a car to hospital, where every attention was paid him by Dr. Shaw and others. For some time after the occurrence of the accident he remained insensible, and his condition up to the present is precarious.

Extension of the Book Post to Colonies in the West Indies.—On the 1st of October next and thenceforward, the provisions of the book post, as applied to the colonies, will be extended to books transmitted by packet between the United Kingdom and the Danish Colonies in the West Indies, viz:—St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John's. The postage on book packets addressed to any of the above places will be as follows:—For a packet not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, 3d.; above 4 oz. and not exceeding ½lb., 6d.; above ½lb. and not exceeding 1lb., 1s. for every additional ½lb., 6d. The postage must, in all cases, be paid in advance by means of postage stamps.

Mines.—Notwithstanding the fine weather, the further rise in copper, and the advance in the standard for ore, the Mining Share market opened dull this week, though it improved towards the close, so that altogether a fair amount of business has been transacted. The settling for the fortnightly account took place on Friday, and was of very insignificant amount, compared with previous settlements; and we are glad to augur from this that the business doing is of a more legitimate character, and partakes less of the nature of gambling speculation. The mines most dealt in have been Stray Park, Gonamena, Great Alfred, Rosewarne United, West Caradon, Sortridge Consols, Pendeen, East Caradon, North Downs, Trumpet United, New Treleigh, East Basset, Carn Brea, Wheal Kitty (Lelant), Wheal Ludcott, Wheal Margaret, Providence Mines, East Rosewarne, Tincroft, St. Ives Consols, Wheal Clifford, Trelawny, Mary Ann, Bryn Gwoig, &c.—*Mining Journal.*

The Spanish Court.—A letter from Madrid says that the notorious Sor Patrocinio has been banished from that capital, and, as we are left to infer, from the Royal residences in its neighbourhood, in all of which she had contrived to establish convents. The letter says she was sent off in a carriage escorted by gendarmes, and adds that the Duke de Montpensier was believed to have had something to do with bringing about this decided measure. It was thought probable that a like fate awaited Father Claret, the Queen's confessor. If this news prove true it looks like a breaking up of the camarilla, and ought to be a great relief to O'Donnell, to whom much trouble has been given by the saintly influences brought to bear on the Queen. It is probable enough that the Duke de Montpensier would willingly aid in clearing the palace of the imposter nun and arrogant priest, whose intrigues have often impeded the plans of the Government. It is understood that the husband of the Infanti Luisa is no partisan of such illegitimate influence, and his education renders it almost impossible that he should consider the miraculous attributes of Patrocinio otherwise than with contempt. So great, however, is the influence the nun is known to have possessed with the Queen and her husband that it is to be feared the measure, if really taken, is likely soon to be repealed.—*Letter from Paris.*

"A communication from Berlin of the 11th, in the *Elberfeld Gazette*, says:—'Prussia, with a view of establishing uniformity in the artillery of the Federal army, offered some months ago to furnish the Federal Governments with cannon and ammunition at the cost price. The affair, however, has not been settled, several Governments not having yet replied to the disinterested offer of Prussia.'"

Robson at the Antipodes.—A curious case appears in the police records at Perth. W. J. Robson, T.L. (ticket of leave), of Crystal Palace notoriety, has been distinguishing himself on a small scale at the Antipodes. He was charged with having hired a horse for his own private use, and having had the expense set down to his employer. The second charge was, that he obtained from Mr. H. Strickland the sum of £3, money lodged by Mr. Pascoe as earnest on a bargain with Messrs. Brockman and Slade for the delivery of certain horses. It appears that, during the absence of Mr. Howell, at Guildford, Robson, without any authority, wrote a letter to Messrs. Brockman and Slade in Mr. Howell's name, advising them to compromise the matter of the horses by returning Pascoe the £3, and sending the sum of £2, Pascoe's expenses, and 15s 6d, Mr. Howell's expenses. Robson, in defence, stated that it was a private arrangement between Pascoe and himself; the magistrate acquitted him of the charge. There being other charges against Robson, he was remanded until the following day, when Mr. Howell, having signified that he should not take further proceedings, the prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the establishment, for hiring a horse under false pretences.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette.*

The Pachalic.—Achmet, the late Pacha of Damascus has been tried by Fuad Pacha and his commissioners; but his sentence is not yet known. Koorchid, the late Pacha of Beyrout, is still here under arrest, awaiting the return of Fuad Pacha, in order to stand his trial. If ever man deserved punishment of the heaviest nature for his misdeeds, Koorchid merits the utmost that can be inflicted upon him, but no one expects that he will get his deserts, for he is a great personal friend of the Bey-Sultan's. Thir Pacha, who was commander of the Beyrout division of the army before and during the disturbances is also under arrest, and has been sent to Damascus to take his trial. This man is another instance of how little civilisation can do to tame the fierce, bloodthirsty fanaticism of Islamism. By his order to delay the advance of troops, and by his direct connivance with the Druse tribes, this Pacha has been guilty of the blood of hundreds of Christians in Lebanon; yet he was in a great measure brought up in England, having spent no less than seven years at Woolwich, where he learnt all the theory and psactice of the English artillery. If I mistake not, he was on the rolls of the Royal Artillery from 1838 to 1844. He speaks English perfectly. Nothing can be more humiliating than this man's present position. Two months ago he was governor of this large Pachalic, and might, had he willed it, have made a European name for himself in putting down the civil war between Druses and Christians; but, with the blind stupidity which always accompanies fanaticism he preferred striking a blow which he thought would crush out the Christian element in Syria. He allied himself with the fanatical party here, took for his guidance those directions from Constantinople which have yet to see the light, and doggedly refusing to listen to the counsel or advice of the European consuls-general, helped as far as he could the fearful catastrophes we have witnessed.—*Letter from Beyrout.*

Strychnine and Curare.—Our readers may recollect that last year about this time, the Academy of Sciences received an important communication from Dr. Vella, of Turin, on the successful application of the curare or woorali poison to the cure of traumatic lockjaw. This was much too precious a discovery not to be immediately tried in France, but the attempts made here and at Bordeaux were only successful in two cases out of seven, so that this remedy was soon abandoned, and Dr. Vella's success ascribed to good fortune rather than to the efficacy of the poison. But now, after the lapse of nearly a year probably spent in making fresh experiments, we find Dr. Vella returns to the charge, and sends a new and highly interesting communication to the Academy of Sciences. As lockjaw consists in an unnatural *rigidity* of the muscular system, which, with all its accompanying symptoms, may be artificially produced by strychnine, while the essential characteristic of the woorali poison is that of producing a *relaxation* of the muscular system, it will be easily understood that all Dr. Vella's researches tend towards establishing an antagonism existing between woorali and strichnine. For this purpose he has made ninety-seven experiments, forming two different series, in the former of which animals poisoned with strychnine were cured by the imoculation of woorali into the blood, while in the latter a mixture of strychnine and woorali was injected into the veins, and found to be utterly innocuous. From these experiments, which it is unnecessary to describe more minutely, Dr. Vella concludes that woorali is the true physiological antidote of strychnine. It may, no doubt, still be objected that this is no proof of its being a specific against traumatic lockjaw, since in five cases out of seven it has failed. Those of our readers whom the subject may interest will find, in the "Revue Contemporaine" (March 15, 1860, pp. 171-172), a very plausible reason for the five failures alluded to, viz., that the woorali loses its power if applied anywhere else but to the wound itself, which is the cause of the tetanic spasms. When the wound is closed, the tetanic rigidity of the muscles opposes a mehanical obstacle to the progress of the poison, however carefully it may have been injected into the cellular tissue, and this appears to be a sufficient reason why it loses both its curative and its deleterious energy.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF SATURDAY.

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

The *Times* regards the withdrawal of the French minister at Turin as a mark of the Emperor's displeasure, extremely menacing to Italian liberty, and implores Garibaldi not to push upon Austria unsupported by France. If the contest is allowed to last long there is danger of the Catholic Power being drawn into it with the certain result of extinguishing the new born liberty and independence of Italy.

The *Chronicle* says, the withdrawal of the French Ambassador is compatible with an absolute identity of policy between France and Sardinia. The Emperor strengthens the pledge he has given to the Pope, and so to speak, retires within that portion of the Roman territory which he originally declared to be sufficient to maintain the integrity of the Pontiff.

The *Post* says that, as Victor Emmanuel's occupation of the Papal territory may lead to serious complications, the Emperor withdraws his Minister from Turin to avoid the appearance of direct complications with the Sardinian policy.

The *Herald* says, there is no exaggerating the gravity of the step Piedmont has taken, when we reflect that Germany will defend the line of the Mincio with their last soldier, and that Austria, conscious of the promised support of the German Confederation, may, by the mere assumption of a menacing attitude, readily provoke the attack of the revolutionary forces.

Paris, Saturday.—The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article from its chief editor, explaining the policy followed by the Emperor in Italy. It says the object of the French Government, in recalling its Ambassador from Turin, is to express its dissatisfaction of the course taken by Sardinia, but such a disavowal is far from a rupture. The interests of France and Sardinia, always coinciding, require that Piedmont should remain the insurmountable rampart of the Italian Peninsula. The legitimate enlargement of her territory, which she owes to our common victories, and to the treaties, cannot, in any case, be compromised.

SARDINIA AND ROME.

Turin, Friday Evening.—General Cialdini, after having followed the enemy's corps on the road to Ancona, and dispersed them, re-entered Seragaglia with 200 German prisoners.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin publishes a Governmental memorandum addressed by the King of Sardinia to his representatives abroad, and dated 12th September. This memorandum explains the state of affairs in Italy since the peace of Villafranca. It adverts to the refusal of the Court of Rome to accede to the demand of Sardinia to disband the foreign legions, and justified, by imperative reasons, the steps taken by Sardinia. The Sardinian Government could not allow the Italian Government to dissipate itself in anarchy and disorder. The memorandum confirms the assurance already given that the Royal troops will scrupulously protect Rome and the surrounding territory, and make an appeal to the Holy Father, who some years ago inaugurated the national movement, &c. The memorandum concludes, when the Pope shall recognise the regeneration of Italy, which enters among the designs of Providence, he will again become the father of the Italians, as he has never ceased to be the august and venerable father of all the faithful.

Paris, Friday Evening.—The *Patrie* says authentic advices report that the revolutionary movement in the Marches and Umbria, does not extend itself among the inhabitants of those countries.

The same journal announces that Baron Brenier, with the *personnel* of the Embassy have embarked at Naples, in order to return to Paris. The representatives of the other Powers have also received orders to quit immediately the kingdom. Baron Talleyrand will leave Turin on the 15th instant. Count Raynell will undertake the direction of the affairs of the Legation.

The *Opinion Nationale* says, if we are well informed the Austrian Cabinet has announced to the French Government that Austria, for her security, is about to concentrate a corps of observation of 50,000 men at Manhes, and on the River Po, but that she has no intention of interfering in the events resulting from the entry of Sardinian troops into the Papal States.

Ajaccio, 14th.—The Emperor and Empress have arrived here.

AUSTRIA AND SARDINIA.

A strong Piedmontese *corps d'armee* is keeping watch on the movements of the Austrians. A Turin letter says, sooner or later the struggle will come. The question of Venetia will arouse the passions of all Italians as soon as the other questions are settled.

CIALDINI'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS.

The following is the order of the day, issued by General Cialdini on taking the field:—"Soldiers of the Fourth Corps—I am leading you against a band of foreign adventurers, whom the thirst of blood and desire of pillage have brought into our country. Attack and disperse them without mercy. Let your hand smite them with the anger of a people who wishes its nationality and independence. Soldiers—Perugia calls aloud for vengeance—though late, she will have it."

FRANCE.

According to the *Herald's* French correspondent, so long as the whole of the French Legation at Turin has not been withdrawn, the impression is confirmed that the Emperor secretly connives at Victor Emmanuel's movements.

NEW ZEALAND.

It is stated that the Governor of New Zealand has asked the Home Government for three regiments to be sent out.

AMERICA.

Queenstown, Saturday Morning.—The R. M. S. Arabia, from Boston on the 6th, and Halifax on the 7th, arrived here and proceeded to Liverpool shortly before midnight, having landed all mails except those for Liverpool. She brings 72 passengers, 61,241 dollars and £5,000 in specie.

The City of Manchester and Palestine had arrived ou

The Prince of Wales reached Brookville, where he was received with the usual distinctions. Some trouble being anticipated on the Prince's arrival at Toronto, in consequence of the long-standing quarrels between the Orangemen and the Catholics, the Prince has properly signified his determination not to countenance any ovation in which the religion or political predilections of any party are made public.

Advices from Mexico to 30th ult. A battle was fought on the 10th at Lagos, between Miramon and Degollado. Miramon, with 2,800 men, attempted to cut his way through Degollado's forces, by which he was surrounded. The fight lasted five days, and resulted in Degollado's favour. Miramon was wounded, but succeeded in making his escape with a few of his cavalry. He lost all his artillery, however, and the remainder of his army were taken prisoners. Miramon, at latest accounts was in full flight.

A telegram from Washington announces that the plans of the Fillibuster Walker excites so little attention in official quarters that no naval vessels have been directed especially to watch his movements.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, Sept. 3.—The stock market, in the speculative share list, was closely contested yesterday, and no important difference made on either side. Centrals left off at 83¾; state stocks were firmer; money rates steady at 7 per cent. The Bank returns show a decline in specie of 1,083,000 dollars, and in loans, 1,551,000 dollars. Exchange tends to easier rates. Sales of cotton was confined to a few hundred bales, closing without change in quotations. The accounts from the South continue to speak unfavourably of the prospects of the present growing crops. Breadstuffs were heavy, and lower. The export demand was less active, shippers having been discouraged by the rise in eights of from 3s 6d to 3s 9d on flour, and 14d to 15d on grain to Liverpool. Provisions were moderately dealt in. Sugars were depressed. Rice attracted more attention. Freights for full room a head were firm, and 15d asked for wheat in ships' bags, and 4s for flour.

THE WEATHER.

A most grateful change has taken place in the weather in this district. The storm, which continued with more or less violence yesterday, ceased last night, and to-day we have bright, clear sky, with sunshine and warmth, which are most desirable for agricultural purposes. It is gratifying to be able to state that the shipping of our port sustained no injury from the violence of the recent gale—a fact which speaks well for the safety of our harbour, and for the care and foresight of the mariners, who have so much valuable property confided to their charge. It is not unusual, at this critical season of the year, for much property to be destroyed in the English and other harbours, from the negligence of seamen or from insecurity of the ports.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Either Sir W. Denison, Governor of New South Wales, or Sir H. Berkeley, Governor of Victoria, will, it is said, succeed the late Sir H. G. Ward, at Madras.

The strength of Lamoriciere's corps is believed to be very little, if at all, short of 30,000.

THE ARMY.

The military authorities have ordered the erection of Turkish baths, by Dr. Barter, at the Curragh Camp.

The 86th Regiment, on arrival in Ireland, will be stationed at Newry, in its native county, Down.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT.

Whitehall, Sept. 12.—The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. James Ingram to the church and parish of Dunblane, in the presbytery of Dunblane and county of Perth, vacant by the death of the Rev. James Roe.

Admiralty, Sept. 13.—Corps of Royal Marines—Captain and brevet Major George Lambrick to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Shewen, retired on full pay. First Lieutenant George Oliver Evans to be Captain, vice Lambrick, promoted. Second Lieutenant Francis Harwood Poore to be First Lieutenant, vice Evans, promoted.

There were no Military Appointments or Promotions in the Gazette of last night.

The Europeans in the Indian Army.—The *Mofussilite* draws attention to a fact which has been overlooked in all discussions on the amalgamation of the armies, and the neglect of which led to the "European mutiny" in the local force last year. The Europeans at present in the Indian army took the oath of allegiance to serve the Queen in India. The act which transferred the Government of India from the Company to the Crown, and changed the Company's into the Royal Indian army, expressly states that the men shall be liable to serve "within the same territorial limit only." Another Act of Parliament may declare that they are liable to general service, but at the risk of a repetition of the discontent of last year probably.

The Dalhousie Sanitarium.—A correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle* describes the advantages of Dalhousie as a sanitarium for the Punjab. It is well supplied with water. The opening of the canal to Madhopore will bring it into communication with the plains. The road from Lahore by Shahpore is easy, and passes over no rivers. The climate is dry and bracing; the scenery and view of the snowy range are magnificent. It is proposed to build barracks in Sonotollah, a spur of the hills. The distance of the spot from Lahore is 160 miles.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

On Saturday night an accident of a very dangerous character occurred to a man named John Williams, a servant at present out of place, residing at Blackrock. It appeared, from the most authentic statement of the matter, that Williams had been drinking in a neighbouring public-house, and had left it for the purpose of going home. The night being dark, and he being somewhat inebriated, in passing the railings which are in front of Adrer, near Seapoint-terrace, the unfortunate man fell up against them, and one of the spikes, which point downwards, penetrated through his under lip, and passed between his teeth. Police-sergeant Martin was soon on the spot, and by the aid of a candle which he procured from a neighbouring house, cautiously and carefully extricated him from his painful position. He then was brought to Dr. Finucane's, medical establishment at the Rock, where the wound was dressed, and the unfortunate man being somewhat relieved from the intense agony which he had been suffering, he was then conveyed home to his own residence.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather yesterday, the Rev. J. Denham Smith did not hold his usual afternoon's special service on board the Express boat, but conducted it in his own church in Northumberland avenue. It was attended by the crew of the Cambria, and a number of other seafaring men about Kingstown, as well as by a large number of his own congregation. Next Sunday, should the weather permit, it is proposed to have it on board the Express boat, the directors of the Holyhead Railway Company having kindly attended to the prayer of the numerously-signed petitions forwarded to them, requesting the privilege of using their boat for that purpose.

The following vessels arrived at Kingstown on Saturday:—The Amalia and Lama, Dennenberg, Dantzic, timber, for Dublin; Prince Edward, Hill, from Belfast for Bathurst, put into dock, leaky (in ballast.)

KINGSTOWN PENNY BANK.

Amount received on Saturday, 15th inst., £7 16s. 6d.
Total received from the commencement, £67 16s. 8d.
Total number of depositors, 216.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

George Wyse, Esq., sat for a short time on Saturday, and disposed of some charges of drunkenness. There was no case of public interest before the court during day.

Royal Hotel, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown.—The following are amongst the latest departures:—Lord and Lady Dorcaster; Sir Hugh and Lady Massey; Sir John Walsh; Admiral Greville, Spanish Navy, and Miss Greville; Mr. and Mrs. Monk; Mrs. Grubb and Miss Haughton; Mr. and Mrs. Scott; Mr. and Mrs. Lowe; Mr. and Mrs. Lyons; Mr. and Mrs. Browne; J. W. Wallace, Esq. At present sojourning in the house:—Mr. and Mrs. Kelly; Mr. and Mrs. Kirwan; Mr. and Miss Lurlin; Mr. and Mrs. Taffe; Oliver and Richard Grace, Esqrs.; J. W. Anderson and G. Sutton, Esqrs.; P. Kelly, Esq., R. N.; Captain Hanly, Leitrim Rifles.

KINGSTOWN MARKETS—SATURDAY.

Beef, 6½d to 9d per lb; mutton, 7d to 8½d per lb; lamb, 7d to 8½d per lb; veal, 7d to 9d per lb; tongues, 3s 6d to 4s 6d each. Poultry—Geese, 4s 6d to 5s each; turkeys (scarce), 4s 6d to 5s each; ducks, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per pair; barndoor fowls, 4s to 4s 6d per pair; chickens, 1s 4d to 1s 6d each; grouse (very scarce) 6s to 7s 6d a brace; rabbits, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per pair; pigeons, 10d each. Groceries—Teas, 3s 8d to 4s 4d per lb; sugars (moist) 4½d to 6d per lb; lump, 6½d to 7½d per lb; whiskey, 16s to 20s per gallon; ale and porter, 3s 10d per doz, large bottles. Provisions—Bacon, 7½d to 10d per lb; hams, 10d to 10½d per lb; lard, 10d per lb; bran, 1s per stone; flour, 2s per stone; oatmeal, 2s 6d to 2s 8d per stone; cheese, 1s to 1s 4d per lb; butter, 10d to 14d per lb; the 4lb loaf, 7½d to 8½d. Fish in moderate supply; turbot, 5s to 6s each; soles, scarce, 2s 6d per pair; haddock, 2s to 4s 6d each; mackerel, 4d each; eels, 8d each; lobsters, 1s each; crabs, 3d to 4d each; oysters (Malahide), 4s per hundred; Burren, 5s per do. Hay, 3s 3d to 3s 6d per cwt; straw, 3s 6d to 4s per cwt; oats, 16s 6d to 17s per barrel; potatoes (Kemps), 5s to 5s 6d per cwt; Downs, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per cwt; coals, 16s 6d to 20s per ton.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

(TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.)

Having one hundred shares in the above, nothing but my anxiety to forward the interests of the bank could induce me to lay the following facts before the shareholders, for the co-operation and advice of those who are of my opinion, that it would be for our advantage to have the head office removed from London to Dublin.

It appears to me to be a serious reflection on Ireland that the National Bank, with about eight hundred Irish shareholders, and the use of nearly six millions of Irish money, has not yet been able to direct its own affairs in Dublin. But year after year, it has expended thousands of pounds of Irish money in keeping up an extravagantly paid English Board of Directors, and an expensive London staff of over thirty officers, to which is now to be added the expenditure of many more thousands of pounds of the shareholders' money in the erection of a magnificent building, in old Broad-street, London, on a short lease. And this is done in the face of the fact, that the number of English shareholders has been, for some years, gradually decreasing. At present there are only about eight English shareholders altogether, including directors, who are obliged to hold thirty shares before they can be elected on the board.

Again, consequent upon the head office and seat of directors of the National Bank being in London, between two and three millions of pounds of Irish money, the deposits of Irishmen in their National Bank, are always employed in discounting London bills, instead of being judiciously lent in Ireland to assist in developing her resources.

One of the results of lending so much of the National Bank money in London has lately transpired. I refer to the loss by the National Bank of many thousands of pounds by the inconsiderately heavy discounts by the English directors for London houses in the leather trade which have stopped payment. Similarly heavy losses could not well occur by discounts in Ireland.

I have selected from this year's list of shareholders a number of first-class mercantile Irishmen, who are qualified and willing to become directors, who join with me in calling upon the shareholders to at once insist upon having the directory removed to Dublin, which would raise the value of our shares over twenty per cent.

It should not be overlooked that it is to the immensely-increased prosperity of Ireland that the National Bank owes its present high position. The prosperity of the Royal Bank, (not a bank of issue)—its £10 shares now difficult to be purchased at £28—the Railway, Mining, Insurance, and Steam Companies, all managed in Ireland, convinces of the necessity of having the head office of the National Bank in Dublin, to accomplish which is the earnest wish of your faithful servant,

Martin Burke.

Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, 15th September, 1860.

Russo-Prusso-Austrian Alliance.—The *Vaterland*, the organ of the aristocratic or feudal party, informs the lieges that the Dowager Empress of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia on the one side, and Prince Alexander of Hesse on the other, have completely succeeded in doing away with the misunderstanding between Russia and Austria. "The gallant Hessian Prince," says the abovementioned paper, "has persuaded the Emperor Francis Joseph to go to Warsaw, and we know that the appearance of his Apostolic Majesty in the Polish capital will entirely remove any soreness which Russia may still feel towards Austria on account of her policy during the war in the Crimea. The Emperor when at Warsaw will meet the Prince Regent of Prussia and many other members of the House of Hohenzollern, Bavarian Princes, Hessian Landgraves and Princes, Saxon and Mecklenburg Dukes, and Wurtemberg Princes. On the appearance of the Emperor Francis Joseph in Warsaw, the policy of Russia will naturally enter into a new phase. A Russo-French alliance cannot subsist at one and the same time with a Russo-Prusso-Austrian alliance. It is easy and secure to travel, on the roads with which we are well acquainted, the roads which we are again about to take."

Madras Medical Society.—The *Madras Times* says the local service intend to break up the "Madras Medical Society," and in its place to establish a society in each division on the model of that at Hyderabad. The new societies are meant to form centres for the professional men of the district for collecting information, discussing subjects, and circulating periodicals. They should extend their inquiries to all branches of natural history and meteorology. Much information is lost, or confined to individuals, for the want of some such channel through which to make them public.

A Long Journey.—Errode has been sanctioned as the point at which a railway from Trichinopoly is to unite the Madras and Beypore line with that from Trichinopoly to Negapatam. Errode, or Yirodu, as it is in the maps, is about seventy miles from Trichinopoly. The new line will run almost parallel with the Cavery. When the Lahore and Delhi Railway is finished, and the projected line through Madura and Tinnevelly laid, the course of railways through the entire length of India will be zigzag. Starting from Lahore, it will be possible to go in a zigzag direction from Lahore to Cape Comorin without changing carriages. Thus:—Lahore to Delhi and Jubbulpore on the East India Line; Jubbulpore to Bombay, and thence by the South-east line to Arconum, where the two Madras lines meet; thence by the Beypore line to Errode, and thence to Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly.—*Allen's Indian Mail.*

Letters for Bermuda.—On the 1st October next, and thenceforward, letters addressed to Bermuda, posted unpaid, will be charged with an additional rate of 6d, each letter, besides the usual postage; and letters posted insufficiently prepaid will also be charged with the amount deficient, and with 6d. additional.

Umbria and the Marches.—The following particulars relative to part of Italy, which is now the seat of war, may be found interesting at the present moment: "The population of the Marches, according to an official return of the Pontifical Government, was, in 1853, 922,700 souls, of whom 176,549 were in the province of Ancona, 110,331 in that of Fermo, 243,104 in Macerata 257,751 in Pesaro and Urbino, and the rest in Ascoli and Camerino. The citadel of Ancona is situated on the summit of Mount Artagno, upwards of 300 feet above the level of the sea. The town stands on the part of the mountain which slopes to the sea, and its port is formed by little hills which constitute a sort of amphitheatre. The highest of these hills, which protects the citadel itself, is the Montagneola, upwards of 700 feet above the level of the sea. There is also Mount Guasco dei Cappuccini, which is on a level with the barracks of the artillerymen in the citadel. The western part of Mount dei Cappuccini is occupied by part of the town, which extends along the side of the fort, with a bend. In 1859, the Austrians, during the war of independence, undertook extensive works, but they soon abandoned them. They supplied the fortress which they left likewise. The entrance to the fortress is well defended, the roads being partly winding and partly zigzag, and constructed in such a way that a surprise of an enemy can be resisted, however great may be the impetuosity with which it is made. The fortress cannot contain a numerous garrison, but the magazines are large enough to hold stores for a long siege; the Place d'Armes is not very spacious, and the powder magazine itself could not resist a sustained bombardment. The fortress is surrounded with a little rampart."

General de Lamoriciere is said to be confined to his bed at Spoleto by an attack of gout.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Friday Evening.

The proclamation of General Cialdini on crossing the frontier breathes an energy that betokens quick work in the clearance of Central Italy. The exact text is furnished by *Les Nationalites*, a French journal, published on the south of Alps:—

"Soldiers of the 4th Division.

"I lead you against a band of foreign adventurers whom the thirst of lucre and the craving for pillage have brought into this land.

"Fight and scatter with inexorable steel these wretched cut-throats (*sicarii*). Make them feel by your blows the full wrath of a people bent on asserting its national independence.

"Soldiers! Perugia cries aloud for revenge; and, though late in the day, she shall have it."

It is unfortunate that 600 of the Queen's subjects, from the South of Ireland, should be left behind by Lamoriciere at Perugia, with the Apennine ridge between them and any chance of getting shelter behind the bastions of Ancona, it being probable that now, master of the high road along the coast of Pesaro, Fano, and Sinigaglia, Cialdini's army intercepts all intercourse between the African General and straggling companies in the valley of Upper Tiber. There is but one pass, through the cleft of Serravalle, and that defile can be swept by a few field pieces. The only hope for the families of these deluded men is in the possibility that an order for the instant evacuation of Perugia had been already given, it being hard that the brutalities of the Swiss under Anthony Schmidt should be visited on Major Howley's detachment. The King of Italy in person has moved forwards from Arezzo, and is by this at General Fanti's head quarters on the road that skirts Lake Thrasymene. The royal clemency may procure quarter and mitigate reprisals.

I should be wasting your space were I to repeat over-again the Parisian estimate of Grandguillot's and Cassignac's semi-official denunciations, and even Thouvenel's decorous remonstrances. The French Emperor's both written and outspoken words, that there can be no peace in Europe until Italy is mistress of her own destinies, preclude all possibility of coercive action on his part outside the neutralised circuit of Rome, and bar all re-entrance of Austria on the soil. There is a wide difference between breaking off all diplomatic relations with Turin, and leaving the embassy in charge of a secretary, as stated in the *Moniteur*.

To-day Napoleon III. has left his own continental dominions in charge of a deputy, and is over the water at Ajaccio, intending to still widen the distance between him and Italian proceedings by moving off to the coast of Africa. Scipio originated the plan for ridding Italy of Hannibal by taking a similar trip across the Mediterranean, but how a visit to Algiers is to operate on Garibaldi may puzzle most folks. It will be the 23rd of this month before the French Emperor will step again ashore at Marseilles, and a dozen days is more than enough to clear the ground and shew an accomplished fact in the Central Peninsula. It appears that funeral baked meats at that Corsican seaport may serve to furnish up the Imperial welcome, for three days before his arrival a strange sepulchral ceremonial occupied the citizens of Ajaccio. The triumphal arches of evergreen already prepared for the Emperor's entrance were that day hung with crape and other lugubrious emblems, three coffins were paraded through the city from the church to a mausoleum on the seashore only just completed. To that family vault were borne Lætitia Ramolino, mother of the dynasty, Joseph Fesch, cardinal, and the late Prince of Carino, whilom president of the Roman Parliament. Sixteen sailors bore the remains of Madame Mare, twelve officers, those of the Cardinal, and twelve soldiers those of the Prince. The mother, the uncle, and the nephew of the great founder were finally consigned to their resting place in the island home of the Bonaparte race amid a pensive population. Over the sarcophagus of the Corsican lady were legible three words—

"LÆTITIA MATER REGUM."

The series of Roman Emperors beginning with a Cæsar ended in a Romulus Agustulus. The Neapolitan Bourbons, from first to last, could scarcely degenerate. The same day (8th Sept., 1734,) that saw the entrance of the dynasty saw its departure.

THE IMPERIAL TOUR.

A letter from Nice of the 12th inst. says:—

"The Emperor and Empress were present yesterday evening at a grand ball given at the Hotel de Ville at Toulon, and after the *fete* embarked at 11 o'clock for Nice. All the vessels of war in the roadstead were illuminated, and their yards manned; and when the Imperial flotilla, composed of the Aigle yacht, having their Majesties on board, the Eylau, Gloire, Vauban, and Reine Hortense, left the port, salutes were fired by the vessels and the forts, and a brilliant display of fireworks was let off from the mole of the old port. At 10 o'clock this morning the Emperor and Empress, after a most delightful passage, landed at Villafranca, and proceeded in a carriage to Nice. At the entrance of the town their Majesties were received by the Mayor and the authorities, and after their arrival at the Prefecture held a general reception. The welcome given to their Majesties was most enthusiastic, and numerous bodies from the surrounding country joined in the acclamations. In the course of the day the Emperor drove out without escort in the neighbourhood of the town, and it was not without some difficulty that his carriage could effect a passage through the crowd which had assembled. Their Majesties continue in the enjoyment of perfect health."

The following is the address delivered by M. Malaussena, Mayor of Nice, on presenting the keys of the town to the Emperor:—

"Sire,—On the day when the flag of France was again seen to float on its walls Nice had no longer but one wish—that of seeing and hailing with acclamation its glorious Sovereign, the hero whose genius had shown so brilliantly on the immortal fields of Magenta and Solferino. That wish is now satisfied, and Nice, trembling with joy and enthusiasm, awaits you, Sire, to express its devotedness and its gratitude. In its name I have the honour to offer to you these keys, symbol of the indissoluble bonds which attach it to your august person and to your dynasty. Deign, Sire, to accept them; they are the keys of a town whose noble motto has always been fidelity—of a town which will know how to prove to you, in case of need, that if it loves its Sovereign with transport it also knows how to defend him at the price of any sacrifice. Madame, the beauty of its sky and the mildness of its climate constitute all the riches of Nice; it is to tell you how proud it is to have you for its Sovereign, and how happy it is to spread out before your eyes all the charms which Providence is pleased to spread around it. Your generous and charitable heart will find among us misery to relieve and sufferings to alleviate, and the blessings of the unfortunate will be mixed with the enthusiastic acclamations of your new subjects; but the greatest benefit that Nice hopes for from your Majesty is that you will feel attached to it, and that you will only leave it to shortly return with the Prince Imperial. That is the wish which your Majesty will find in every heart and in every mouth, '*Vive l'Empereur!*' '*Vive l'Imperatrice!*' '*Vive le Prince Imperial!*'"

PIEDMONT.

A letter from Turin, dated 12th Sept., says:—

"Despite the security which is felt here, the Government is taking its precautions. The 10 battalions of the National Guard which have been called out will assume their duties on the 15th. These battalions will be divided as follows:—Five at Alessandria; three at Bologna; two at Pavia. The *Official Gazette* of this evening publishes the names of their officers. A strong *corps d'armée*, the head-quarters of which are at Piacenza, is keeping watch upon the movements of the Austrians.

"Great attention is being paid to the navy. A portion of the Neapolitan fleet is ordered to Genoa, and the Government has just purchased several large transport steamers. It is not thought that Austria will move till Venetia is attacked; but there must be no illusion on the subject. Sooner or later the struggle must come. This question of Venice will arouse the passions of Italy as soon as the other questions are settled. As regards France, the articles in the *Constitutionnel* and *La Patrie* have not the slightest effect. The idea that France cannot separate herself from us, and will defend us if attacked, is deeply rooted, and a hostile fact only could dispel it. People may just possibly be wrong, but such is the opinion nevertheless.

"The Marquis Pepoli is designated Governor of the Marches, and M. Valerio Governor of Umbria.

"M. de Talleyrand, the French Ambassador, has left for Nice, to pay his respects to the Emperor. M.M. Kossuth and Klapka are still here, and live very retired. The King has not yet left for the army. It is now said he will proceed to Naples as soon as Francis II. shall have finally left the territory. I cannot guarantee this report, which is, however, probably correct. It would be the best means of paralysing the influences that might act upon Garibaldi, who professes a sort of worship for the King. The Sicilian papers announce that MM. Bertani and Crispi are going to Naples. It is still feared they may induce Garibaldi to entrust the Government to them, which would be seen here with extreme displeasure."

THE REVOLUTION IN ITALY.

ROME, SEPT. 13.—The Papal Government is about to address a memorandum to all the European Powers protesting against King Victor Emmanuel's invasion of the Roman territory.

This memorandum explains that the enrolment of foreign volunteers, of which the King complains in his ultimatum, was principally due to the counsels of Austria and France; the latter Powers having, after the Paris congress in 1856, insisted on the formation of a Papal army.

MILAN, SEPT. 11.—Garibaldi's entry into Naples was celebrated last evening with extraordinary rejoicings. The Municipality illuminated the dome of the cathedral, a thing only done on very great occasions. The effect of the floods of light upon the beautiful octagonal cupola of white marble is indescribable. The streets were crowded with an enthusiastic population, and the vendors of Garibaldi's portrait at 5 sous did an immense business. A novelty in the fete was the procession at a late hour of a number of illuminated drums, borne aloft on poles, bearing the inscription, "Rome—Venice—Rome the capital." This persistence in the idea of unity, in Italy is very remarkable. All the cities of Italy will have celebrated yesterday evening the annexations which now make Victor Emmanuel the sovereign of upwards of 20 millions of subjects.

The Italians have hitherto been merely following the authoritative advice of the Emperor Napoleon.

"Unite yourselves" he said in his memorable proclamation of June 8, 1859; "unite yourselves in one single design—that of the deliverance of your country; organise yourselves in a military manner, and hasten to the flag of Victor Emmanuel, who has so nobly opened to you the road to honour.

Have they done aught else than unite themselves, organise themselves in military order, and run to place themselves beneath Victor Emmanuel's flag? Our Government, even if it wished, could not hesitate for a moment to protect the inhabitants of the Marches and Umbria, and to accept their petitions. It must otherwise abdicate power, and abandon the direction of the commonwealth to the uncertainties of parties, to the snares laid by others, and probably to anarchy, which would prepare the way for foreign intervention, which would destroy all the advantages hitherto obtained.

When the annexation of Tuscany was in hand, the *Constitutionnel* foresaw deceptions, conflicts, and occasions of bitterness. The annexation of Tuscany was a necessity; it has been accomplished; it has facilitated the union of the rest of Italy; it may even be said that the union of Tuscany has been the true principle of the Italian union. In the same way we feel confident that the predictions of the *Constitutionnel* concerning the movement in the Marches and Umbria will not be realised.

"The Emperor Napoleon knows the situation of those provinces better than any other government in Europe. He has studied them, he has sighed over their misfortunes, and has at other periods endeavoured to assuage them. Now that the fruit is ripe, it must be gathered. Our Government has taken a step forwards; it cannot henceforth draw back. Europe is now called upon to choose between Victor Emmanuel and the revolution, between constitutional monarchy and anarchy, between the national flag with the cross of Savoy and the red flag. The choice cannot be doubtful. Italy has done her part. Europe can but approve it, seeing that this choice guarantees order and general tranquillity; whereas any uncertainty as to the future would expose us to the most serious disorders.

"France, which has generously given such valiant and powerful aid to Italy, will see that the situation of our Government did not permit it to refuse or delay the aid which the peoples have a right to ask at her hands, and which she is bound to grant them. The Government will know how to assume the responsibility of these facts in the face of Italy, of France, and of Europe; and we are all persuaded that whatever may be the judgment now passed by the Imperial Government on the events occurring in the Roman provinces, the alliance will not be affected; and when Italy is about to constitute herself, France will not desire to break an alliance, the object of which was precisely that an Italy should be constituted."

We read in the *Opinione*, of the 11th instant, the following article:—

"The French Government ought not to regard the intervention of Piedmont in the Roman States as an aggression, but as an act of legitimate defence. Piedmont has no other object than that of contending against all foreign intervention in Italy, conformably to the policy proclaimed by the Emperor Napoleon.

"At Paris, they have not yet been able to become acquainted with the most recent events that have taken place in the provinces under the control of General Lamoriciere. They probably do not know at Paris that the insurrection is simultaneous and general, and that it is raised to the cry of "Long live Victor Emmanuel our King!" In the Roman provinces the people do not stop to make dissertations upon the question of annexation; the matter they have now taken in hand is not so much that of joining themselves to another state, as it is that of shaking off the yoke of the theocratic power, of proclaiming the sovereignty of Victor Emmanuel, and of constituting Italy."

GARIBALDI'S MARCH TO NAPLES.

A correspondent, writing from Salerno, Sept. 6, 10 p.m., supplies the subjoined specimen of Garibaldi's reception along the route to Naples:—

The stupidity of the Neapolitan general is indeed glorious. Colonel Peard's telegraphic trick could not have been more successful; we are arrived at Salerno, and the way to Naples is now wide open to the national army. General Pianelli, in receiving Peard's answer, that Calandrelli's column had joined Garibaldi's immediately, ordered the evacuation of this town, directing both General Afan de Rivera and Scotti to retire on Nocera, eight miles from Salerno, and twenty from Naples. Whilst this retiring movement of the Neapolitans was going on, Peard, having left Sala, had taken the way of Salerno, passing again through Eboli. He stopped at this last-named village just the time required to telegraph to the Sindaco of Salerno that Garibaldi would arrive in that city at five o'clock of that very morning. Great was the excitement of the town, which had been left in the power of the National Guard, at this unexpected announcement. Almost the whole of its population took the road of Eboli, so anxious were they to get a view of the great Italian leader. At five o'clock a.m. a carriage was seen drawing towards Salerno with all speed. Two gentlemen, one dressed in a military costume, the other in plain clothes, were in it. The military man had a long beard, and a large wide-awake covered his head. There was no doubt he was Garibaldi. I leave to you to imagine the reception the gentleman in question met. The southern vivacity soon vents itself, and the enthusiasm reached such a pitch that the horses were nearly taken from the carriage and the two unfortunate gentlemen nearly smashed. At last they arrived at the Intendente Palace, and all the honours due to the Dictator were paid to the bearded one. No one in the hall of the Palace doubted that the officer was Garibaldi himself, nor thought to question his identity. The crowd outside in the meanwhile shouted out that it wanted to see the Dictator, and out the gentleman went on the balcony. Here a most amusing scene ensued. Some of the byestanders had seen Garibaldi before, and swore that the gentleman who was the object of the ovation was anyone but Garibaldi. Quarrels were soon commenced, and the most dreadful confusion arose. But a few hours had elapsed; they were certain of the Neapolitan troops; it was therefore useless for the two gentlemen to indulge any more in the mystification, and they therefore told the intendente that neither of them was Garibaldi, but that the bearded officer was the Englishman, Colonel Peard, and the other a newspaper correspondent. Great was the disappointment of the official people and of the population of Salerno, but they were soon informed by Colonel Peard that the Dictator would arrive at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. This announcement was soon confirmed by General Frappoli, who had been ordered by Garibaldi to join Colonel Peard. With his habitual punctuality, the Dictator kept his word, and at a quarter before eight alighted at the Government palace amidst the frantic manifestations of the population. I will not attempt to describe the enthusiasm of this people. It would be impossible even to give a faint idea of this imposing demonstration. All that I have witnessed both in Lombardy and Central Italy during last year is nothing compared to the reception met by Garibaldi in this country.

PROCLAMATION OF GARIBALDI TO THE NEAPOLITANS.

The *Official Journal* of Naples of the 7th contains the following proclamation to the population of Naples:—

A son of the people, it is with as much respect as affection that I present myself before the noble and imposing population of this city, whom centuries of despotism have not been able to humiliate or to bow down before tyranny. The first want of Italy was concord, in order to realise the unity of the great Italian family; and now Providence has given us concord, for all the provinces are unanimous, and are labouring with magnificent enthusiasm in the reconstitution of the nation. As for unity, Providence has also given us Victor Emmanuel, who from this moment we may call the real father of Italy. Victor Emmanuel, the model of sovereigns, will teach his descendants the duties they will have to fulfil to promote the happiness of a people who have chosen him for chief with enthusiastic devotedness. The Italian priests who understand their mission have for guarantee of the respect with which they will be treated the enthusiasm, the patriotism, the really Christian attitude of their colleagues, whom, from the worthy monks of La Grancia to the generous priests of the Neapolitan Continent, we have seen at the head of our soldiers in battle, braving the greatest perils. I repeat that concord is the first need of Italy. We will, therefore, receive as brothers all those who did not think like us at a different epoch, and who are now sincerely willing to bring their stone to the patriotic edifice. Finally, we will respect the houses of others, but we will be masters in our own, whether that pleases or not the dominators of the earth!

G. GARIBALDI.

Salerno, September 7, in the morning, 1860.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The *Presse* of Vienna states that the recruiting office established in that city has, during the last month, sent to Ancona 993 men who have been liberated from the Austrian service. Since January last Vienna alone has sent to Pope Pius IX. five battalions of riflemen of eight companies each. The first and third of these battalions who are now at Macerata form the regiment of the Marches, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Baron Vogelsand.

Rear Admiral Persano, to whom Garibaldi, on entering Naples, made over the Neapolitan fleet, has been raised to the rank of Vice Admiral by the King of Sardinia. The fleet is stated, by the *Courier Mercantile* of Genoa, to have left the Port of Naples for Ancona.

M. Vilerio, Governor of Como, and the Marquis Pepoli, a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, have been appointed Royal Commissioners, the former for Umbria, and the latter for the Marches. They have since left for those destinations.

The *Perseveranza* of Milan publishes a telegram from Florence, announcing that Perugia has been declared in a state of siege, and menaced with massacre and a fine of 30,000 scudi (160,000f.); 1,000 Swiss had arrived there with artillery. Families were emigrating in masses, and young men were hastening to arms. Cita di Castello, Santa Giustina, and Citerna had risen. The *Nazione* of Florence states that General Fanti had sent one of the officers of his staff to signify to General Lamoriciere that he must leave the insurged towns to express their wishes freely; and that General Lamoriciere had replied that he did not consider himself authorised to give an answer, but must refer to Rome.

A Vienna letter of the 10th says:—

"It now appears certain that the incorporation of the Modenese troops with the Pontifical army was objected to by France, on the ground that it was a violation of the principle of intervention, seeing that the greater part of the Modenese troops are not Italians. The Austrian Cabinet was informed of the fact by the Court of Rome. The intelligence of the intention of Piedmont to intervene in the Papal States has caused a terrible impression here, as it was not supposed that the Court of Turin would venture on such an extreme measure. The Ultramontane party is in the utmost consternation, knowing well that the inferior clergy are favourable to the revolution. Count de Rechberg had a long conference with the Papal Nuncio yesterday."

PROSPECTS OF LAMORICIERE.

A Turin letter of September 11 says:—"The two Sardinian armies, commanded respectively by Generals Cialdini and Della Rocca, will enter the Roman States simultaneously at different points, in order to distract Lamoriciere. We may look for serious fighting in the course of the week. As to Lamoriciere's plans, we learn that he has withdrawn all the troops that he had in the north of the Marches, and has concentrated his forces on the roads which form the sides of the triangle between Perugia, Ancona, and Foligno. The point at which it is conjectured he will accept battle is Falconara, about 20 kilometres to the south west of Ancona. It is said, moreover, that the Pope's general will not attempt to defend the south of the Marches, which it is taken for granted will rise and be assisted by the Garibaldians of the Abruzzic. Lamoriciere, therefore, will hold nothing in the Marshes but the central line running from Ancona to Foligno by way of Macerata. In case of defeat at Falconara, it is supposed that he will pass the Apennines and fall back upon Spoleto. Whatever he may do his position is a most trying one, and unless Austria interferes it may be considered desperate, since he will be attacked on two sides at once, and is in the midst of a hostile population.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin, of the 11th inst., says:—

"Queen Victoria is expected in Germany on the 24th or 25th of September. It is said the Prince Regent will receive her Majesty at Aix-la-Chapelle. The Queen is desirous of avoiding all ceremony during her sojourn in Germany.

"All the Ministers will have returned to Berlin next week. The Cabinet Councils will commence on the 20th. The news of a complete *entente* having been already established between Russia and Austria is not believed here, or at least is thought premature. It is true the relations between the two Emperors have improved, and the interview which will take place at Warsaw portends an increase of friendship.

"The King of Hanover is expected here to-morrow, on his way to Strelitz, to attend the funeral of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg."

ABDEL KADER.

We read in a letter from Beyrout, August 31:—

I observe there is in some of the European papers a question agitated as to making Abdel Kader governor of Syria and the Lebanon. I feel certain that this would meet with universal approval from every class out here. Although a Moslem, and a strict Moslem, Abdel Kader is an honest man, and hates the Osmanli—or Constantinople—Turk, from whom it is that Syria has most to fear. The Christians of the country will all see with the greatest pleasure and confidence the nomination of Abdel Kader to govern this province; and the Moslems would "accept" him, as being, like themselves, a follower of the prophet. We might have our modicum of injustice under Abdel Kader's rule, but we should not live in daily danger of a treacherous general murder, like that we have lately witnessed in this province. Syria in general, and Lebanon in particular, requires a strong-handed ruler. The mountain was never so well governed as in the days of Ibrahim Pacha, and the Emir Bechir Sehaab, both of whom were expelled from the country in 1840. Since that, day by day, have the affairs in Lebanon been getting more and more complicated, for with the Osmanli Turk, muddle in Government as in finance seems to be the condition most pleasing to him. During the forty years that the Emir Bechir ruled over Lebanon not the smallest theft was undetected, nor did the most petty crime go unpunished. Of late years, and more particularly since Koorchid Pacha has been in Beyrout, murder in the broad light of day was a common occurrence. Here is a fact for the truth of which I can vouch. From January, 1857, to the commencement of 1860 there were committed in Lebanon and on the plains, within a short distance of Beyrout, no less than 23 murders, the perpetrators of which were as well known as any persons could be, but not one of these culprits has ever been brought to justice. In fact, physically as well as morally, 19 out of 20 of the pachas sent from Constantinople to govern far off provinces are totally unfit for the duty. Who can expect the requisite amount of either mental or bodily energy necessary for one who has to rule over various troublesome tribes from a man whose brains and nerves are alike exhausted by premature and excessive indulgence of all kinds? If immediately on leaving Eton or Harrow an English lad were to pass his days, and weeks, and months, and years, in sensual indulgences, making these his sole pursuit, and only stopping short when his physical powers were exhausted, would such a youth, I say, be likely to possess the requisite energies for a difficult government in after life? Yet of these, and like these, are nearly all the pachas sent to govern the distant provinces of the Sultan—men whose sole care in the world is to make as much money as they can out of the countries they govern, and to get over their duties as quickly and with as little trouble to themselves as possible.

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

"It curiously happens that the Cardinals are all either survivors from former Popedoms, or creations since Pius IX. underwent the influence of Gaeta, with the sole exception of Marini and Antonelli. Now although except in the event of premature death, the next Conclave may be assumed to open under the meridian of Antonelli's ascendancy, there are abundant reasons why he should be exposed in it to strong hostility. It is not to be supposed that he will proceed out of it as Pope. His double character of Lay Cardinal and Secretary of State will disqualify him, apart from the fact that he would certainly encounter the veto at the disposal of France. Antonelli, therefore, must confine his efforts to securing the election of some creature of his own, with a view of confirming in a new reign his present influence, based upon the principle of obstinate refusal to acquiesce in a modification of the traditional state of things. But he will find himself greatly put to it in Conclave for efficient and hearty supporters. As a body, the Cardinals have deeply resented the slur put upon their order by Antonelli in its complete exclusion from the Administration. On divers occasions the malcontents have vainly sought to gain the Pope's ear. In the beginning of this year about a dozen Cardinals broached a proposal to restore the Sacred College to the condition of an active Council of State, in accordance with an ancient bull of Eugenius IV. The loss of Romagna was to be acquiesced in, and the Pope's sovereignty in the preserved provinces modified into a mere suzerainty, restricted to little more than the enjoyment of tribute—these concessions to be accompanied by Antonelli's dismissal. A principal instigator of the demonstration was Cardinal di Pietro, an excessively ambitious and restless prelate, who has acquired in foreign missions the dexterity indispensable for political success at Rome. In consistories he has made himself so conspicuous by opposition to Antonelli, and by his advocacy of a thorough change of system, that his pronounced partisanship puts him, for the Papacy under the same ban as Antonelli. The Sacred College is a timid constituency, easily scared, and invariably rejects men noted for political animosities. Di Pietro, therefore, knows that the only prize within the grasp of his ambition is that Secretaryship of State now in the hands of his hated rival.

"Between these two prelates there will consequently ensue, in Conclave, an intense struggle as to who can make the Pope; and the result of this personal contest will virtually involve the mighty question whether or not the Church can surrender temporal possession without impugning its holiest principles. However little a naked proposition for the total abolition of Papal temporalities would meet with the concurrence of the Sacred College, it is evident that the authors of the proposal we have mentioned must already be familiarised with the principle; and its favourable consideration cannot fail to be promoted by rapidly growing dangerous to the holiest interests of the Church, which, proceeding solely from the existence of those temporalities, must carry conviction to candid minds. It would be a calumny to represent the Sacred College as a mere assembly of avid jobbers. It is deficient in men of commanding parts, but it counts many most conscientious Christians, imbued with true devotion to the Church, and sufficiently intelligent to distinguish between its true and its sham interests. Besides, even sordid passions cannot make the Cardinals cling very desperately to the existence of the Papal States. Three Legations and the Secretaryship of State are the only political posts reserved to their order, whose other numerous preferments are institutions not to be affected by a surrender of present sovereignty. The Cardinals are, in fact, like our field marshals, quaint incrustations, the last deposit of an anomalous system, which in its activity is the property of a different class—in Rome that class being the Monsignori. By himself, Di Pietro, if he were to take a bold stand in avowed advocacy of the total renunciation of temporal power, might muster some half dozen colleagues, and amongst them men of great distinction, like Amat Barnabo Roberti. But this would be a blunder not to be expected from his dexterity. He must concert action with the more colourless section of the college. This section is likely to congregate mostly around Cardinal Marini, as leader. The necessity for an absolute majority acts in two ways—often bringing about compromises, which, at the outset, seemed impossible, but likewise facilitating vexatious obstruction. This is the line Antonelli may be expected to take. He will act with the party of antiquated and vicious fanatics, headed by Della Genga; and Grasselini-Altieri, a shallow, but rather plausible prelate, will side with him in the main. As he, however, aspires himself to the Secretaryship, he will try to spin a little private intrigue of his own. That a Pope should proceed from the ranks of this party is highly improbable, but by united action it may impede the choice of any candidate enjoying the hearty support of Di Pietro and Marini. Should this obstruction be successfully persisted in, it will ultimately be necessary to take some more neutral Cardinal—perhaps Corsi, Archbishop of Pisa, or Patrizi, now Vicar-General. These are sincere Churchmen of unblemished character; but there is reason to fear that bigotry may restrain them from adopting a sufficiently liberal policy to let Di Pietro become Secretary of State. This would be a great gratification to Antonelli, who would here find consolation for the disappointment of having failed in securing the choice of a pet Pope of his own.

"But even in this event the new Pope will owe his elevation to a support from the Liberal section, not to be obtained without distinct conditions. However, he may claim some territorial possessions, or in pompous manifestoes reserve obsolete titles, with the present temper of the Sacred College, and the present aspect of events, the next Pontiff can scarcely fail to make some declarations virtually renouncing temporal authority. The necessity for this concession is felt more vividly by the Cardinals since the power of Naples has crumbled away; and it makes the easier progress as it presents itself in the light of the inevitable consequence of the hated Antonelli's disastrous administration. At this moment, the Sacred College teems with elements for a palace revolution against the Secretary of State, which, under favour of Garibaldi's advances, may possibly come to a head even before a conclave. The Cardinals are gathering courage, under Garibaldi's protection, to express their opinions. It signifies little whether the spoils of office fall to the share of Di Pietro or another—the important fact is, that under the pressure of events a spirit of acquiescence is springing up among the magnates of the Papacy which is rapidly sapping the foundations of that monstrous anachronism, the Pontifical States."—*Saturday Review.*

OUR NEW ZEALAND TROUBLES.

We may almost regard a wide-spread rebellion of the principal Maori tribes as now certain. We must call to mind exactly what this means. In the Northern Island, which is the only one practically affected by a native rebellion, since the numbers of Maoris in the Southern islands are insignificant,—the male population of the settlers and the natives show the following relative numbers:—

MALE POPULATION* IN 1858.

	European. Settlers.	Maoris. (estimated).
Privince of Auckland ...	10,218	22,000
— New Plymouth ...	1,414	1,751
— Wellington (including Hawkes's Bay) ...	7,587	6,608
	19,219	30,354

We do not mean to imply that there is any immediate danger of a general combination among *all* the Maori tribes of the Northern Island. Some, no doubt, will find their advantage in taking part with the settlers. Many will successfully avoid taking a part at all till the struggle is ended in our favour. Still it is obvious that, were we even to suppose, what is far from true, that settler volunteers from the various settlements could concentrate and unite as rapidly as the various Maori tribes from the different provinces, even then, settler for native, the English in the Northern Island are vastly outnumbered—in fact the natives are three to two against us; and we shall see presently that even the generous and welcome aid sent from Victoria would not weigh much numerically in the balance, if anything like a general rising of all the natives capable of bearing arms were to be apprehended. Nor can we in the present case assume, as we usually may, that one stout English volunteer is worth, in a military point of view, several natives—the Maoris being, by common consent and the testimony of their enemies, the most dauntless and skilful of savage warriors with whom the English have ever crossed arms. We repeat, then, that such a check as the British force unquestionably sustained in the last week of June must be regarded as involving very serious danger of a general outbreak among the Maoris, and that a general outbreak must be regarded as involving imminent danger to the very existence of some of the English settlements in the Northern Islands.

And now, what measures have been taken to counteract and retrieve this reverse? In the first place, we hear that when the news was known at the seat of Government—Auckland—the Government determined to strip itself of troops, and send every available soldier to the seat of war at New Plymouth, relying for their own safety, we conclude, on Auckland volunteers. But should a general rising of the native tribes be really imminent in the North, there would be no settlement in greater danger than that of Auckland, where, as we have seen the proportion of natives to Europeans is by far greater than in any other province. At present, indeed, there may be reason to think that some of the Maori tribes belonging to the province of Auckland were disposed to join the rebels at Waitara, near New Plymouth. Still, were this war to take an altogether broader aspect, the natives would certainly turn on the least defended point; and if they saw Auckland stripped of its customary troops, might direct an effective attack in that direction.—*Economist.*

* The comparison is derived from the tables of New Zealand statistics, and includes males of all ages—these statistics not furnishing us with the means of comparing the numbers of adults of both races.

MADRAS POLITICS.

The real difficulties of the Madras Presidency, as they did not begin with Sir Charles Trevelyan, so they would not have ended with Sir Henry Ward. He might have been the most popular of governors. He might have colonised Wynaad, while reconciling the civilians to reform; might have remodelled the finance of his province without exciting the odium which in India always follows economy. And yet the urgent difficulties of the Presidency would in no degree have been removed. Those difficulties we believe to be the relation of Madras to the Central Government, the conditon of the Civil Service, and the existing tone of the Mussulman population. Believing these difficulties to be not only serious, but likely to produce immediate and most grave political agitation, we shall describe them at some length.

1. For 20 years every Governor of Madras has quarrelled with the central authority. Sir H. Pottinger, trained to obedience by years of successful service, openly defied Lord Dalhousie on a point of vital importance. Lord Harris, the most successful servant of the Colonial-office, could not write a letter to the Supreme Government without a protest or a sneer. Sir Charles Trevelyan, a civilian of civilians, a man in whom one would expect official decorum to have become a religion, openly rebelled. The stronger the governor the more distinct was his contumacy. The iron will of Lord Dalhousie, the calm dogged imperturbability of Lord Canning, alike failed to secure the most ordinary official courtesy. The Chief of Madras has always been a leader of opposition. He always, while the present regime lasts, will be. Usually a peer, always a man of reputation, the Governor of Madras is invested with what seems to be enormous power. He stands in the front rank of the Imperial hierarchy. He rules absolutely twenty-three millions of men in a country as large as a first-class European State. He has an independent appeal to her Majesty's Government. He has an independent army, Civil Service, judiciary, police, and revenue. In short, he is, to all appearance, a ruler of the first grade, entitled by every circumstance of his position, by official etiquette, and by positive law, to carry his own policy into effect. In truth, he has as much real authority as the lord-lieutenant of an English county. He can issue orders, after the Governor-General has revised, altered, or emasculated them. He can carry out a policy, provided it is that of the Supreme Government. He can spend his revenue, if the Government of Calcutta has sanctioned every item, from sixpence upwards. He can appeal to England, if he wishes, for a dry reference back again to Bengal. No ability, energy, or zeal can stand against such a system. Governor after governor, soldier or politician, examines it, tries it, and either rebels like Sir C. Trevelyan, or like Lord Harris sulkily devotes himself to detail. The old evils go on unchecked, and the surgeon, forbidden to operate, contents himself with changing the bandages of the cancer.

2. Whatever the merits of the Civil Service of Bengal, there can be no question about that of Madras. It is hopelessly effete. A hundred and fifty gentlemen, linked together by intermarriage, have a complete monopoly of office. The competition of soldier civilians is almost unknown. The competition of the uncovenanted is not cared for. There are no native nobles able to spend lakhs in punishing a careless magistrate, few Europeans in the interior to exercise a minute and hostile vigilance. The consequence is as usual, the Civil Service is very excellent, very respectable, and fast asleep. This evil the Governor of Madras is powerless to correct. He did not appoint, and except for corruption he is practically powerless to remove them. Yet they, and they only, govern, judge, and administer the interior.

3. But far more dangerous than perplexed relations with Calcutta, or lax administration in the interior, is the tone of the Mussulmans of Madras. That creed, including the bravest of the population, all the cavalry, and a large section of the line, enjoys in the Government of Hydrabad a centre of unity wanting throughout the North-west. A word from Hydrabad, followed by the proclamation of a religious war, would bring all the enormous populace of the Moslem section of Madras, all the Mussulman soldiery, 100,000 fighting fanatics from the native territory itself, 14,000 drilled and trained Arabs and Mushtaheds, the immense artillery now garrisoning 1,800 native forts, and perhaps the Moplah clans of the West, into the field. Any one of these classes is formidable alone. Combined they could work their will for a season as fully as the Sepoys. Triplicane for three years has been in a ferment, which has at last compelled Government, under pretence of paying preposterous debts, to bribe the leaders of the creed. The Hydrabad State is by the latest accounts declared to be lapsing into that utter anarchy which in India precedes an outbreak. Above all, the Mahomedan impulse, the great surge of religious hate now beating on Syria, Algeria, and European Turkey, is felt directly in Southern India. Let the word but go forth that Europe means the destruction of Islam, and from end to end of the Madras Presidency the lives of the Christian rulers will be as the lives of the Maronite priests were recently in Damascus.—*Allen's Indian Mail.*

OUR CEREAL ECONOMY.

Among the blessings of fine weather we have, this time, seen a re-action of a most salutary description in the operations of the corn market. Had our autumn been like our summer, the importation of grain of all kinds, but principally wheat, into the United Kingdom, during the next six months, would, in all probability, have been carried to an extent of which we have yet had no experience. Already there was good reason to anticipate this. An enormous quantity of grain and flour was, in more than one quarter of the globe, in actual preparation for this market. Orders to buy, framed upon the expectation that a very large demand was all but inevitable, and that the first buyers would be sure and considerable gainers, had already gone out; and had, to some extent, been acted upon. From the nearer sources of supply, many cargoes were actually afloat. These are now entering our ports. And every day of adverse weather, as it urged upwards the market price, and put still further off alike the possible date of the incoming of our own crops, and the possibility of their proving even approximately adequate to our wants, as it increased the inducement to speculate on an evil event, increased also the number and boldness of the speculators. When the sky cleared, and the sun again looked with kindly warmth on our half-ripened crops, the game had approached that degree of excitement which precedes fever. Its magnitude and the favourable aspect of the chances for buyers able and willing to operate largely and decisively, were bringing into the market in that character many persons who had no regular or legitimate connection with the corn trade, and so gradually but surely engendering that tendency to headlong and reckless action which we have seen before, and which has aforetime been visited by, and perhaps never wholly escapes, severe punishment in the inevitable day of declining prices. It is not that speculators who do not habitually handle corn are one whit less clear-sighted, or less prudent than those who do; but that those who speculate in any market they are unaccustomed to, and especially in one they know only, or know best, when it is disturbed by speculation, are less apt to see, or, seeing, to regard, the limits between an exercise, however feeble of individual judgment, and a mere yielding to the common rush to grasp at uncommon profits. If we may trust indications on which we are disposed to rely, the better weather dawned just in time to stay this tendency before mischief came of it.

It is true that, had the mischief been done, its effect upon the public or corn-consuming interests would, most likely, have been slight and indirect, and, though observed as a commercial fact, might never have been felt as a domestic interest of imperial extent. Nevertheless, we cannot but deem it worthy of attention, and even, as we have said, worthy of enumeration among the blessings the fine weather has brought us. We have always thought, and more than once have had occasion to say as much, that, at times like the present the corn-dealers, as a body, get scanty measure of justice. As wax their gains, so wanes our power, as a people, to think justly of them. We do not now hunt them down, as "forestallers," when they buy and store at low prices, to sell at higher, when a need others did not foresee, or could not so provide for, shall at once vindicate and reward their prudence. Nor do we sue them for penalties on "regrating," when they buy and sell at a profit, within a few hours, in the same market. But as the loaf goes up in cost, or comes down in weight, we do not regard the baker with a more friendly eye; and some of us who feel conscious of power to look a long way over the innocent head of the baker are not yet perfectly free from all danger of repeating the vulgar error in the more distant dim vistas of the corn market. In theory we unreservedly admit that the free action of trade is the best security for our reaching the lowest prices practicable from one season to another. But we cannot help associating high profits with high prices, and high prices with the conduct of those who receive, and seem to have a good deal to do with settling them. Of course it is an error and has its penalty. Our forefathers made usury penal, and capital more scarce than it otherwise would have been. They forbade the buying of corn when or where cheap, to sell when or where dear, and so augmented the natural fluctuation of prices, by preventing the application of its natural remedy. We do not go so far. We only rail at the men who serve us whenever they are fortunate enough to do it with unusual success, and give them but scant sympathy when they over-do it, and suffer. The effect may not be palpable; but it doubtless has its place; and involving a wrong cannot well profit its doers.—*Globe.*

DRUGGISTS NO POISONERS.

The importance of adopting a simple precaution, such as that of a narrow neck in bottles containing potent medicines and an angular-fluted figure in addition for external applications alone, can only be fully appreciated by those who know how frequently life has been sacrificed in the course of only a very few years by mistakes, originating either in the druggist's shop or with the patient, such as would have been prevented by a peculiarity in the form of the vessel, which from its causing the potent fluid or powder to drop slowly instead of running in a full stream, could not fail to attract the attention of the manipulator. We do not propose that this contrivance should supersede the most careful preparation of the labels; indeed, it is only suitable to recall attention to the label when this has been accidentally misread. We do not propose that it should supersede any precaution, safeguard, or conscientious care now employed for the purpose of preventing accidental poisoning. We desire that it shall be superadded to all these. In the subjoined list of fatal accidents there is scarcely one which this plan would not have saved. It may be adopted without difficulty, delay, or inconvenience. The experience of the Army Medical Department, and of at least one large dispensing establishment, has demonstrated its practicability.

For the sake of the public safety, druggists should forthwith adopt this precaution; and patients and physicians should combine to require it at their hands. We mentioned last week four cases of accidental poisoning which might thus have been prevented. We turn to the pages of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* as presenting, probably, the most reliable record of these fatal occurrences, and we find a long list each year. It is certain that our list is far from complete, since it does not even include two of the fatal accidents with which our memory supplied us last week. Moreover, it omits that a far larger number of cases in which death has been escaped by a lucky chance, or by the urgent and skilful application of antidotes. But it furnishes a terrible roll of misadventure, such as probably few would expect to see. It supplies, too, a most unanswerable argument for the immediate improvement of the methods of storing poisons in chemists' shops and elsewhere, and of increasing the characteristic distinctions of potent medicines when dispensed to invalids. The precaution which we recommend is at once effective and practicable. Others may, perhaps, still be suggested.

Beginning with the fatal cases of accidental poisoning recorded in the year 1859, we find—

Strychnine given in place of santonine, in Belgium, Oct., 1859, resulting in the death of a child.

Laudanum given instead of black draught by a chemist's assistant at Canterbury, Nov., 1859, causing death to a young man named Cole.

Child poisoned by having essential oil of almonds administered instead of a mixture for a cough.

Arsenic accidentally taken by a young lady instead of sulphur, at East Ville, Lincolnshire, April, 1860, resulting in death.

A child accidentally poisoned by a nurse at Walworth, March, 1859. An *imbrocation* given containing *laudanum* instead of the proper medicine. "The coroner said if an Act of Parliament were passed, compelling chemists or medical men to dispense all poisons or poisonous mixtures in coloured bottles instead of white, such fatal mistakes as the present would be prevented."

A child poisoned at York, April, 1859, by the administration by its parents of a teaspoonful of a mixture containing essential oil of almonds, which had been supplied to them in mistake by a chemist for "oil of sweet almonds and syrup of violets."

Child poisoned by colchicum wine, sold by a chemist at Camden-town, instead of antimonial wine, Feb., 1859.

Woman poisoned by an over dose of Dover's powder, alleged to have been given her by mistake as an out-patient of St. George's Hospital, Nov. 1859.

Wholesale poisoning by arsenic at Bradford, December 1858. Query—If the cask containing the arsenic had been distinguished from that containing *daff* by some such contrivance as making it impossible to take off the lid or move it without causing a bell (fixed somewhere on the cask) to strike, might not the young man have been warned by it, and the twenty-five deaths been so prevented?

Woman poisoned at Manchester, October, 1858, by taking muriate of barytes instead of salts.

From the *Times*, Sept. 30th, 1859:—"Last week five persons suffered considerably from taking an overdose of tartar emetic, the person who administered the dose as a cooling beverage to the others and to himself having *completely forgotten* the difference between tartar emetic and cream of tartar." Note—Had the tartar emetic been in a vessel indicating its poisonous character, the "forgetfulness" would have been remedied; the person could only have got the powder out of one of the new bottles in minute quantities at a time.

Child poisoned by laudanum at Newtown, near Wigan, August 13th, 1858, obtained from a druggist without *any caution* as to its use (no poison label even). The mother administered a teaspoonful of the laudanum, instead of a mixture the child was in the habit of taking.

Poisoning by corrosive sublimate. A young lady at Colchester, July, 1858, swallowed a glass of the solution instead of camphor julep (the solution was bought for destroying bugs), and died from the effects.

A man poisoned at Brompton, Dec., 1856, by a druggist's assistant giving him a lotion containing prussic acid (which he was preparing for some one else), instead of castor oil, which the man asked for.

A man at West Bromwich, Dec., 1856, swallowed four grains of strychnine in mistake for a powder for bowel complaint. He ultimately recovered under medical treatment.

A lady was supplied with laudanum instead of tincture of rhubarb, by a druggist at Glasgow. The bottle had contained tincture of rhubarb before, *and was so labelled*. When sent to be refilled, the assistant filled it with laudanum. Reported by M.D., Glasgow, May 18, 1856.

A man poisoned at Newry, Feb., 1856, by having tincture of aconite administered by an apothecary's assistant instead of tincture of chiretta.

To this long list, gathered cursorily from the contemporary record of a brief space, we could add many from memory not recorded. Thus we could recal the death of a lady staying at one of the large hotels at the West-end, who was nearly poisoned about two years ago by a maid administering a two-ounce morphia mixture instead of a saline draught. It is somewhat longer since a retired physician lost his life through having a mixture made up, each dose containing six grains of morphia, instead of six minims of the solution; but it is as nearly as possible two years also since the Hon. Mrs. Anson took a vial full of laudanum by mistake for a gout draught. The vial was labelled "poison;" but she did not read it. So also the bottle from which the late Mr. Dawson poured out for himself what he intended to be tincture of orange peel was labelled tincture of aconite; but his eye failing carelessly read "tinct. aconiti" as "tinct. aurantii." So the label "pulv. opii Turc." misled the ignorant shop girl who despatched her patient by administering that poison instead of "pulv. rhei Turc." But it is unnecessary either to multiply texts or to prolong discourse on a theme so lamentably and conclusively proved.—*Lancet.*

CAN INVULNERABILITY BE ATTAINED?

If the experiments now in progress both in this country and in France should result in the production of an invulnerable ship, unquestionably a revolution in naval warfare will have been brought about more important than any of the changes effected by the development of science in military engines of late years. It is almost impossible to estimate the extent of destruction that might be caused by even a small fleet of vessels in themselves indestructible, while their capacity for defending a particular point of coast line from attack would be still greater. No wonder, then, that some of the keenest intellects and some of the most skilled mechanics in both France and England are at this moment absorbed in the elucidation of the important problem. In France they very often take the lead of us in these matters, and on all occasions they appear to do so. If we are to credit the semi-official statements, the thing would seem to have been accomplished, and the Gloire to stand forth as the first example of their success. She is described as one of the fastest men-of-war, possessing large destructive power, and so guarded by iron casing as to be able to hold in contempt all human means of inflicting injury as yet known to us. We confess we do not place implicit reliance on these statements, at least to the extent we are asked. She doubtless is an enormous improvement upon the floating batteries constructed by the French and ourselves some six years since, which at the time were believed on both sides of the Channel to be all but invulnerable, however we may have been aware of their dreadfully unmanageable character at sea. If we do not err, however, one of them, the Trusty, has failed to fulfil the idea conveyed by her name and has been over and over again rent open by the improved artillery of which we have recently become possessed. Not only in sea-going power, but in the capacity for resisting shot, the Gloire is so much an improvement upon these batteries that she may almost be considered an exemplification of a new principle, but we have yet to know that she has attained the point of invulnerability. An unknown horse is not confided in for a great race upon the strength of his private performances, unless the stable contains some other animal of ascertained swiftness and endurance sufficient to try his power to a point of excellence such as must be manifested to ensure success against his competitors in the struggle. Under a deficiency of this kind we are disposed to think our neighbours labour in testing the immunity from cannon shot of their new vessel. Their artillery may have failed to make an impression, but it yet remains to be ascertained whether or not our weapons would not be more successful. If Sir William Armstrong and Mr. Whitworth try conclusions with La Gloire's sheathing and are foiled, we shall believe in her, but not till then.

It is right that the public should know that while the French are thus devoting themselves to the great problem, our own Government are most anxiously engaged in arriving at a practical conclusion upon the subject. Numberless experiments have been made, and the most recent appear most likely to have a satisfactory result. The most invulnerable shield as yet fired upon in this country would appear to be that constructed on the angulated principle, by which horizontal shot instead of striking the upright side of a ship at right angles would encounter a surface so inclined that it must glance off harmlessly beyond indentation. We have yet to know that a vessel so constructed can sit and move in the water like an ordinary ship, but should this be proved, we would seem, judging by the recent experiments at Portsmouth, if not to have reached absolute invulnerability, at least to have diminished the chances of destruction to an almost infinitesimal point. It must be recollected, however, that these iron-cased ships are enormously expensive, and it will not do for our Admiralty Board to play with money by hundreds of thousands, merely to steal a short, and, perhaps, futile march upon other competitors.—*Globe.*

DEATH OF SIR HARRY SMITH.

We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, G.C.B., Colonel of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, which occurred on the 13th inst.

Sir Harry Smith was born in 1788 at Whittlesea, in Cambridgeshire, where his father was by profession a surgeon, and having been educated by a clergyman in his native place, he entered the army in 1808 as second lieutenant of the Rifle Brigade. He served with great distinction in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and after that memorable victory was made a C.B. For his services as Adjutant-General in the battle of Maharajpoor he was nominated a K.C.B. He commanded the first division of infantry in the army of the Sutlej, and for his distinguished services in the battles of Ferozeshah and Moodkee, in Dec., 1845, he was awarded the thanks of Parliament, and invested with the freedom of the city of London. In January, 1846, he commanded at the battle of Aliwal, on the Sutlej; again received the thanks of Parliament and of the East India Company, and was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Bath, and raised to the rank of Baronet. He subsequently enacted an important part in the battle of the Sabraon, and on returning to England in 1847 became Colonel of the 47th Regiment. In the autumn of the same year he was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; but in 1851, while the Kaffir war was raging, he was superseded in that difficult post, in a manner that did not add to the popularity of the Colonial Minister, and returned to England.

The following is the record of his military services from *Hart's Army List*:—

"Sir Harry Smit served with the Rifle Brigade at the siege, storm, and taking of Monte Vieeo under Sir S. Auchmuty, and at the assault upon Buenos Ayres under Brigadier-General Craufurd. Employed with the troops in Spain under Sir John Moore, from the battle of Vimiera to the embarkation of the troops at Corunna. Embarked for the Peninsula under Major-General Robert Craufurd in 1809; was seriously wounded in the action upon the bridge of the Coa near Almeida. Commanded a company in the pursuit of Massena from the Lines of Lisbon; at the actions of Rodinha, Condeixa, and Foz d'Arouce. Appointed Brigade Major to the 2nd Light Brigade in the Light Division, and was present in the action of Sabugal, battle of Fuentes d'Onor, siege and storm of Ciudad Rodrigo, siege and storm of Badajoz, battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, attack of the heights of Vera, and passage of the Bidassoa, battle of Sarre, attack upon the position of St. Jean de Luz Land heights of Arcanguez, battle of Orthes, affair at Tarbes, and battle of Toulouse. Appointed Assistant Adjutant General to the troops under Major General Ross, destined against Washington, and was present at the battle of Blandensburg and destruction of Washington Brought home despatches, and went out again immediately, under Sir Edward Pakenham, and was present at the attack upon the enemy's lines near New Orleans. After the death of Sir Edward he was appointed military secretary to Sir John Lambert commanding the army, and was present at the siege and taking of Fort Bowyer. Appointed Assistant-Quarter-Master-General to the 6th division of the army under the Duke of Wellington, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. In 1828 he was appointed D. Q. M. Gen. at the Cape of Good Hope, and commanded a division under Sir Benjamin D'Urban throughout the operations against the Kaffir tribes in 1834 and 1835. In 1840 he proceeded to the East Indies as Adjutant General, and was nominated a K.C.B. for the action of Maharajpore, in which battle he was present as Adjutant General; and for his distinguished services in the campaign on the Sutlej and brilliant victory over the Seikhs at Aliwal, he was nominated a G.C.B. and afterwards created a baronet. Finally, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the Gape of Good Hope, he attacked and defeated the rebel Boers at Boem Plaats, 29th August, 1848. Sir Harry has received the war medal and twelve clasps.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE ALPS.—The Rev W. G. Watson, chaplain of Gray's inn, has been killed by an accident in the Tyrol on the morning of the 31st August last. "At two o'clock in the morning of the above-mentioned day the unfortunate gentleman, with his friend, Mr. Frederick K. H. Cock, barrister, started from the châlets of the Mutterberg Alp, at the head of the Stubbayer Thal, where they had passed the previous night, for the purpose of crossing the glacier pass, which leads thence to Solden in the Otzhal. They were accompanied by Jacob Müller, a guide from Kressbach, in the Stubbayer Thal, who had been highly recommended to them by the curé of Neustift, the last village in the valley. They proceeded in perfect safety to the summit of the pass, having in their way up encountered no further difficulty than was presented by the state of the snow, which in parts of the steep slopes by which they ascended was knee-deep. The route down from the Col into the Windacher Thal, a small lateral valley which runs into the Otzhall within a short distance of Sölden, lay over the steep snow slopes of the Windacher Ferner or glacier (in the Tyrol, 'ferner' is the name by which glaciers are known), which in parts were intersected by ridges of rock, along which it was possible to pass." To avoid the rocky route they changed to the snow, the guide assuring them there was no danger, but about half-way down Mr. Watson suddenly sank, "disappearing perpendicularly, as if through a trap door." The guides were sent back for ropes, but did not return for three-quarters of an hour. The rope was too short, and a larger rope was not procured till half-past four o'clock in the evening. A young man, named Joseph Carlinger, of Kayser, near Solden, whose heroism we cannot too highly commend, was lowered into the abyss, and after he had descended, at the imminent risk of his life, to a depth of about 90 feet he discovered the body of the unfortunate gentleman in a recumbent position, so far as he could judge by touching it with his hands, for the darkness was so great that he could see nothing. A cord was let down through the hole made by Mr Cock's leg in the morning, and attached to the body. It required the united strength of the eight persons present to draw it up to the surface. With the exception of the head, on which were visible severe wounds and contusions in rude contrast with the peaceful expression of the face, it was uninjured, but perfectly cold, and it was evident that life had long been extinct. A post-mortem examination showed that most extensive extravasation of blood upon the brain had taken place in consequence of the violence of the shock, and there is no doubt that death must have been instantaneous. Exactly twelve hours elapsed between the time of the accident and the moment when the body emerged from the abyss.

NANA SAHIB.—A letter from Allahabad, dated 14th July, says:—"You will be not a little surprised to hear that one of the guard of the late 6th N.I., who murdered their officers in so cowardly a manner at mess, has at last been arrested, and where should you think he turned up? Why, no less a place than the Post-office, in which place he had been for a considerable time performing the duties of a chuprassie. His detection is due to the unremitting exertions of Mr. Court, of the Civil Service here. He will have a companion to be executed with him—I allude to the murderer of Dr. Archer; so you see all these villains are turning up, although not exactly where one would expect to find such worthies. I should not be surprised after this, if the Nana turned up at Cawnpore; the natives do not believe in his death, believing that the Brahmins were paid to give out that they attended his obsequies. Even well-informed natives, such as deputy collectors, insist upon saying that that arch-fiend is still in the land of the living."

GOSSIP FROM VIENNA.—Persons who pay attention to all that has passed for the last month between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg will not fail to acquire the conviction that Russia is determined to lose no chance of profiting by the great difficulties which threaten Austria on every hand. Everything confirms the statement which I have already cautiously made, that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg will not consent to any new treaty of alliance, without the Cabinet of Vienna previously consents not any longer to oppose herself in any way to the revision of the treaty of peace of 1856. Russia desires absolutely to get rid of the irksome conditions that after the Crimean war France and England imposed upon her. For a long time to come, perhaps, circumstances will not present so favourable an opportunity as they now do to at least attain this end, which is the subject of the aspirations and hopes of every Russian. I have reason to know that Count de Rechberg has already held out, in his different interviews, great hopes to M. de Balabane; but that he has avoided until to-day any positive engagements which would completely bind Austria to Russia in all that concerns the Eastern question. However no one at Vienna any longer doubts that, pressed by enormous internal and external difficulties, the chief of our Cabinet will speedily accord all that Muscovite diplomacy demands from him so urgently. Count de Rechberg, in order to avoid taking upon himself the great weight of responsibility on the part of the Austrian nation, desires, above all things, that the affair of the concessions to be granted to Russia should be personally determined by the two Emperors at their next interview at Warsaw, where, it is now known, Prince Gortschakoff and Count Rechberg will both be present, attended by their respective staffs.—*Letter in the Morning Herald.*

TRAVANCORE.—Major Druy, the assistant resident at Travancore, is engaged in editing a series of papers to illustrate the progress of the country since the beginning of the century. Major Horsley's descriptive History, first published in 1839, and Lieutenant Arthur's Report, issued in 1810, constitute the first numbers of the series. In the eighteen years from 1836 to 1854 the population shows a decline of 18,021, chiefly in the lower castes who constitute the labouring class. Brahmins and Soodras on the one hand, and the serfs on the other, have increased. The Shanars' who have most readily embraced a faith which teaches them independence and liberty seem to have fled from the thraldom to which they were subjected, and thus their number has fallen from 108,515 to 82,861. The revenue has risen from Rs. 37,24,144 in 1836 to Rs. 42,77,119 in 1859. Travancore is almost the last specimen in India of a pure Hindoo State, unaffected by foreign conquest, and yet influenced by Christian institutions. Under the protection of its princes 190,000 followers of the Syrian and Roman churches have existed for centuries. A large Protestant mission has also been most successful.—*Indian Mail.*

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—SATURDAY.

Thomas Farrell was charged by 160 A with forcing his way, with a hackney carriage, to the Theatre Royal, on Friday night, contrary to the route prescribed by the police regulations. He refused to follow in the ordinary route of carriages, but wanted to get there more expeditiously by driving down Hawkins-street. It was alleged he refused to return when directed by the police, and was, consequently, arrested.

Mr. Porter, the presiding magistrate, fined him five shillings, or seven days' suspension, and made a remark on the charge sheet that the constable effected more good by the arrest than if he had summoned the defendant fifty times.

Robert Ellis and Thomas Meagher were charged by 166 B, with disorderly conduct by fighting in Denzille-street, on Friday evening.—Ellis was held to bail, or fourteen days, and Maher was discharged.

Mr. John Andrews was fined sixpence and £5 costs, for driving his carriage in collision with a hackney carriage, the property of Mr. John Guilfoyle, car owner.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—SATURDAY.

George Charleton, the clerk in Messrs. Dargan & Co.'s mill, Chapelizod, who some days since was charged by Mr. George K. White, manager thereof, with having, during many months, embezzled several small sums of money set apart as premiums for the operatives, was brought up on remand, and the case finally disposed of.—Mr. Dargan did not wish to press the matter, and the prisoner was let out on bail, to attend when called on.

Catherine O'Neill was charged with using threatening and abusive language towards Margaret Doyle, on the 7th September, also, with subsequently assaulting her.—She was ordered to find bail, or, in default thereof, to be imprisoned for one month.

Irish Fairs.

SHIRCOCK FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIRCOCK, SEPT. 15.—This fair, which came off on the 12th, was a very good one. The quality of the stock was average, and the buying brisk, at former prices. Beef sold well, at 57s 6d to 60s per cwt. The supply was small, and all was bought up. Inferior descriptions were sold at from 35s to 45s per cwt. Dry stock was scarce, and in good demand, as were also store bullocks. Store heifers brought from £6 to £10, according to age, &c. Springers and dairy cows met with quick sales, at from £9 to £12 per head. Strippers brought from £6 to £9 each. Business was brisk in pigs, but no bacon was exhibited, except a light description, which sold at from £3 to £3 10s per head. Stores brought from £1 to £2 10s; small pigs from 10s to 20s each. The sheep fair was a pretty large one, but business was rather dull. Wethers sold at from 30s to 50s; ewes at from 18s to 44s; and hoggets at from 32s to 42s each. There was a good show of lambs, which sold at from 21s to 32s each.

BANAGHER (KING'S COUNTY) SHEEP FAIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARSONSTOWN, SEPT. 11.—This great annual fair commenced to-day, with about the average display of stock, the prices of sheep of good condition and quality fully realising public anticipation; though in lambs a marked depreciation was apparent, the sales in the latter only ranging from 25s. to 27s., or nearly 2s. per head below the prices obtainable at the preceding Autumn fairs. In ewes, several very large sales were effected, 400 being sold in two lots, at an average of 46s., by Henry Kenny, Esq., of Ballylina, county Tipperary; another large lot, at a similar price, was purchased by Thomas T. Alley, Esq., Queen's County. For wedders, 45s. was paid by William Meara, Esq., Parsonstown and for a choice lot of the same description 55s. was received by John P. Armstrong, Esq., Mountcarteret. Some prime rams were brought in by Captain Carroll, of Tulla House, county Tipperary; and were promptly bought up, the leading prices being given by Colonel Drought, Lettybrook, Thomas Hackett, Esq., Moorepark, and William Meara, Esq., Parsonstown; Joseph Marshal, Esq., of Banonne Court, paying Mr. Rait so high as £14 for one of a very choice breed. On the whole, the fair appears to have given general satisfaction. There was a numerous attendance of Dublin buyers, the sales brisk, and the prices realised for prime stock, contrasted with those hitherto attainable, are spoken of by the large stockholders as fully equal to the average.

Holloway's Pills.—Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, heartburn, biliousness, nausea, want of appetite.—French philosophers trace the moral feelings of the mind to the state of the stomach; and there is much wisdom in the assertion, the stomach to the human body is more than the kitchen to the domestic establishment—yet so little disordered, the whole internal economy is deranged. The young may smile at the simile, and disbelieve the tremendous sacrifice indigestion extracts from his victim. The day will come when they will lament over their dyspepsia, as thousands stronger than themselves have done, when it will be well for their comfort and happiness if they only remember these prophetic words, and hold in readiness Holloway's Pills, a certain safeguard.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Plastic Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES, SURGEON DENTISTS,

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by at *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha, to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, from 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanized Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, useful, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanized India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanized Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £3 5s.; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 2s. 6d.—MR. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanizing on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable Fee.

BIRTHS.

Blomfield—September 12, at Pontefract, the wife of the Rev. Sir T. E. W. Blomfield, Bart., of a daughter.

Freeth—September 12, at Woolwich, the wife of Captain Freeth, Royal Artillery, of a son.

Oliver—September 13, at Sydney House, Tunbridge-wells, the wife of Captain W. B. Oliver, Royal Navy, of a son.

Phillips—September 12, at Woiston, near Southampton, the wife of Paymaster James F. Phillips, R.N., H.M.'s ship Dauntless, of a son.

Troubridge—September 13, at Runston Hall, Lady Troubridge, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Alckin and Newton—September 13, in Trevan Church, by the Rev. Robert Might, Rector of Urglin, George, only son of the Rev. James Alckin, to Barbara Araminta Martha, daughter of Hilbert Newton, Esq., of Ballinglen, county of Wicklow.

Cole and Godfrey—September 6, in St. George's, Liverpool, by the Rev. E. H. Cole, of Great Plumstead, Norwich, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. D. J. Fugit, of New Brighton, and the Rev. W. T. Giles, of Chester, E. Henchman Cole, Esq., Surgeon, to Harriette Eliza, daughter J. J. Godfrey, Esq., Surgeon, of Liverpool.

De Moleyns and Wauchope—September 12, in Niddrie House, near Edinburgh, by the Rev. Henry Joy Tombe, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Dayrolles B. de Moleyns, eldest son of the Lord Ventry, Burnham House, county of Kerry, to Harriet Elizabeth Frances, eldest daughter of Andrew Wauchope, Esq., of Niddrie Marischal.

Gore and Crampton—September 13, at Florencecourt Church, by the Rev. Wm. A. Neville, Chaplain to the Royal Hibernian Military School, Phœnix Park, assisted by the Rev. Campbell Jamieson, William Gore, Esq., 13th Light Dragoons, eldest son of the late William Gore, Esq., of Moyola, county Derry, to Dorothea Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. Josiah Crampton, Rector of Killesher, and granddaughter of the late Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.

Welly and Douglas—September 4, Rathmolion Church, by the Rev. S. Magee, Charles Welly, Esq., of Cullintra, county of Meath, to Lizzy, youngest daughter of George Douglas, Esq., Cherry Valley, same county.

DEATHS.

Barbor—Sept. 11, at Ballee Rector, county of Down, the residence of her nephew, the Rev. J. M. Fallon, Anne, relict of the late Edward Barbor, Esq., of Longford.

Bolton—Sept. 11, Captain Richard N. Bolton, J.P., Colehill, county of Longford, late of the 84th Regiment, aged 52 years.

Clamow—Sept. 11, at his residence, Wood Green, Tottenham, Frank Clemow, Esq., of Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, aged 53 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, SEPT. 14.—Arrived—Coquetta, Nantes, wheat; Agnes Anderson, Quebec, timber; Windsor (s), Liverpool, goods; Hibernia (s), Holyhead, goods; Mary Hill, London, goods; Happy Return, Bangor, slates; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods; Havelock (s), Glasgow, goods; Teetotaller, Courtown, bricks; Lass, Courtown, bricks; Queen, Whitehaven, goods; Eagle, Liverpool, goods; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Princess, Liverpool, goods; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; 6 colliers.

SAILED—Hibernia (s), Holyhead, goods; Ann Jane, Newport, porter; Lady Eglinton (s), London, goods; Sarah, Liverpool, pitwood; Windsor (s), Liverpool, goods; Neath Trader, Bristol, bones; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—SEPT. 17.

Morning 12h 0m. Evening 12h 11m.

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